PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,128.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P-29 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
16th June	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6926
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
*31st "	CALEDONIA	7538		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 1st JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July 1907.
DUMBEA	6,581	Boyer	8th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	6,139	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	13th July "
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	10th Aug. "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5095	A. de Petris	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4722	M. Dubcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas. Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available Postage extra.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 20th June	8 a.m. (Direct)
DWARKA	1,700	Frid. 21st June	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 17th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 22nd June.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 15th July calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

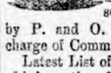
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th June, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shufto Abrey	5106	13th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	4th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	26th "
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Hatz	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shufto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
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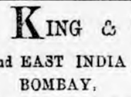
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival. 1907	Departure. 1907
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	15th June	22nd June
HIROSHIMA MARU	...	Mocker	26th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES

PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.

SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder, Road.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	42 8	33 0	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

W. H. ALLEN SON & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BEDFORD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Enclosed Gear Forced Lubrication Engines for Electric Lighting.

Coupled High Speed Engines and Dynamos.

Centrifugal Pumping Plants.

Electric Motors and Dynamos.

Fans & Engines for Induced Draught Appliances.

Estimates and Particulars from the Agents for Western India,

MARSLAND PRICE & CO.,
Mazagon, BOMBAY.

FINEST TEAS.

LIPTON, LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
THE NOTED HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR
WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES.
PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
QUALITY OF GOODS UNEQUALLED.

Mofussil Residents will do well to send for Catalogue and compare Prices before sending to Bazaars.
EVERYTHING SENT OUT GUARANTEED.

The Company buys direct from Manufacturers and are thereby able to give Special Terms to
REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, AND LARGE BUYERS.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BOMBAY, {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine" whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for removing exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILLE JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles—MEXICANA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAKOLBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

The Military Lever Wacth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	225	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	260	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	360	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"No. 10"

(WATSON'S DUNDEE)

A WHISKY OF RARE FLAVOUR
GREAT AGE
& SKILFUL BLEND

32 Rs. per Doz.

Agents: F. FISCHER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BREAD.

Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.

BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Some People seem to reckon their rate of Progress by the noise they make and the dust they raise!

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

BEST FOR FEVERS.

ACTS like a CHARM in PLAGUE and MALARIA.

Of all Medicine Vendors in India.

BEWARE of IMITATIONS & SUBSTITUTES.

MADON SONS & CO.,
No. 16, & 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE UP and DOWN POONA MAIL TRAINS will CONTINUE TO STOP at NERAL STATION, until 30th June, 1907, to Pick up and SET Down Passengers.

J. N. HAWKINS,
for Ag. General Traffic Manger
BOMBAY, 14TH JUNE, 1907.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION for removal the following buildings in connection with the ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, standing on the Port Trust ground on Frere Road, on WEDNESDAY the 19th June, 1907, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time).

For further particulars and the conditions of sale apply to the Storekeeper, Executive Engineer Presidency.

2 Observation sheds.
1 Nurses' quarters.
1 Male ward.
2 Female wards.
1 Mortuary.
1 Compound fence.

R. J. KENT, A. M. INST., C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
BOMBAY, 11TH JUNE, 1907.

TO ARCHITECTS.

ARCHITECTS, resident in India, are invited to send in competitive designs for the proposed new "PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA" at Bombay, with a view to the selection of two designs, (each of which will be awarded a premium of Rs. 1,500) for inclusion in the limited competition of six.

Mr. J. BEGG, F. R. I. B. A., Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, has been appointed Assessor.

Copies of the Instructions, Conditions, etc., may be obtained on application to the Undersigned by letter, enclosing a deposit of Rs. 25, which will be refunded on the receipt of *bona-fide* designs, or on the return of the conditions within two months should the Architect not desire to compete.

By Order of the Committee,
S. M. EDWARDES, I. C. S.,
Honorary Secretary,
PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM COMMITTEE,
Improvement Trust Office,
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LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

MANEKLAL MAGCONDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a lunatic.
GEORGE FRANCIS GERALD FRASER, late a Lieutenant, His Majesty's 94th Russell's Infantry, Poona.
ANDREW GALBRAITH FLEMING, late a Lieutenant, His Majesty's Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta.
GEORGE HERBERT BELCHAM, late Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kharaghoda.
HERBERT WAHID, late Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Ellichpur, Central Provinces.
STANLEY CARROLL, late a European passenger, per S. S. "Sultan," from Mombassa to Bombay.
MIR HYDER MIR, late a patient in the Arthur Road Hospital, Mahomedan.
GEORGE J. B. ARMOUR, late in the employ of Messrs. Tothill Sharpe and Company, Bombay.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and Claims, received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT BOMBAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1907.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Advices Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

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INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

TO BE LET.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. will REMOVE about July or August next to larger Offices, and they desire TO SUB-LET their present Offices, from that date.

For particulars of Rent, &c., apply to—

THE MANAGER,
South British Insurance Co.,
Sirdars' Palaces, Apollo Street.

THE BUILDING, known as the APOLLO BUILDING, and now in the occupation of Apollo Hotel, is TO LET, wholly or in compartments, from 1st July, 1907.

Apply to—

HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI
OOSMAN CHOTANI,
HALAI MEMON MOHOLLA.

WANTED.

COMPETENT VETERINARY SURGEON to work as Buggikhana Kamdar in the Khangi Department. Testimonials and applications stating terms will be received by the Undersigned, before the end of the current month. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem to start with, with future prospects according to merit and one-horse carriage or a riding horse. Graduates with the qualifications of a V. S. will be given preference.

SAMPATRAO GAIKWAD,
Khangi Kurbhari.
Baroda

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 13.] [BOMBAY, *June* 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	94½		¼
2½ do. Sterling Loan	97⅛	1/16	
2½ do. Govt. Securities	64½		1/8
Bar Silver in London	30 1/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31	un	chgd
Do. in New York	66¼	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46½		¼
Do. do. do. New York	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	since	4th Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4	¼	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½	¼	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3½	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £200,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 3/32d. unchanged.
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 60,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£35,000,000	Inc. £	200,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,800,000	Dec. £	100,000
Other Deposits	£42,600,000	Inc. £	1,000,000
Government Securities	£15,100,000	angd £	
Other Securities	£30,500,000	Inc. £	400,000
Notes and Gold	£24,600,000	,, £	400,000

The Bank's Reserve is ... % of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Fair demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Firm
Total Sales	6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,500 ,,
Imports	1,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	7 13—13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/2—1/8

Future Delivery Prices—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·64 —10	6·61 —11	6·53 —10	6·47 —10

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·38 —10	6·35 —09	6·33 —09	6·31 —19	6·32 —09

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,000 bales
Do. do. last year	5,500 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	6,000 ,,

Spot Cotton.—12·15 unchged.

Futures.—Month of July, 11·91 —01. Declined early owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading and advance checked through buying encouraged by firmness of New Orleans.

Do. do. Dec. 11·74 +05

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—12 1/2 +1/16
Futures—Month of July 12·94 unchanged,
Do. do. of August 12·57 +02
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—32/ New Terms—July-August—London Done Canal,
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat per 413 lbs. 85% ex-ship 56/ July-August, Antwerp—Sellers Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 53/ June-July, Antwerp—Value Canal
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C, and F. India 12s. 4½d.
Months of Shipment.—July—August—Sellers,
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4/7 Value.

ARRIVALS :— "Salazie."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 1,53,000	London	Oriental	Mercantile Bank
21 Boxes Gold Bullions	14,51,520	do	do	National Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,22,000	do	do	Bank of Bombay
1 Case Sovs	48,000	do	do	Cox and Co
2 Bundles Rupees	3,000	Bagdad	Dumra	E Hayim
Silver Coins ...	325			
2 Boxes Rupees	10,000	Muscat	do	Comptoir National
2 Bundles Rupees	5,000	Koweit	do	M A Latiff
1 Bundle Rupees	1,500	Aden	Madura	Mack Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rupees	3,022	Muscat	do	do
1 Case Sovs	20,000	Jeddah	Mokhtari	B & P S N Co
1 Bundle Sovs ...	3,375			
Gold Coins ...	3,196	do	do	H A H Mahamed
Rupees	200			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [14TH JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
There are borrowers at 5½ per cent. per annum for one or two months fixed.

Exchange :—
The Market opened firm at 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4¼d. on demand. Very little was done at these rates, but later on a Bank sold moderately at 1s. 4 5/32d. on demand and at 1s. 4¼d. for next week's delivery for telegraphic transfer. The Credit rate was firm at 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight and some Banks were not very keen to buy. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 4 3/32d. to 1/8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1/8d. to 5 3/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11/32d. to 3/8d.
Do, 6 months' sight	...1s. 4 1/2d.
Do, 3 months' sight—France	171 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	140
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	161 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	149 3/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	219

Government Paper :—
The Market has been very steady during the day. Rates opened at 96½ for cash and the settlement, and it was only towards the close of business that the quotation was marked 1/16 down, the Market closing at 96 11/16 for ready and forward. Calcutta quotations were advised this morning as 96½ ready and 96 5/8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	96·11
1st Settlement...	96·11

Bullion :—
There was no change on Thursday in the London Bar Silver quotations which, according to Reuter closed at Rs. 30 13/16 ready and Rs. 31 for delivery forward in two months. The New York rate is steady at Rs. 66 ¼. The local Market has been fairly steady, ready bars closing at Rs. 78 ½ ex-duty which is 1/16 down on the opening rate. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	78	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	78	8	0
Ditto 2nd ,, ...	78	5	0

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 25th April	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th June	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th May	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 7th May	7	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	82,15,000
Other Deposits	36,68,000	.....
Sundries	1,14,000	.....

ASSETS—

Government Securities	.....	14,96,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	66,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	8,15,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	22,46,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	11,63,000
Bullion	.....	47,000
Balance with other Banks	1,93,000	.....
Sundries	48,000	.....
Cash	10,66,000	.....

council Bills :—
At the weekly sales on Wednesday last 50 lakhs was offered, of which 15·50 lakhs was alloted in Bills at 1s. 4 3/32d. and 34·40 lakhs in Transfers at 1s. 4 1/8d., tenderers at these rates receiving 13 per cent. The amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 62·50 lakhs. For next week the amount advertised for sale is increased by 10 lakhs to 60 lakhs. After the above sales a small lot of 10 lakh Bills was alloted at 1s. 4 1/8d. and this morning a further small lot of 60 lakh Bills is advised at the same rate.

The mail of the 31st May brings £160,000 silver and £210,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	.....
Bombay	,,	.....
Madras	,,	10,70,000
Total...	Rs.	10,70,000

The mail of the 7th June brings £90,000 silver and £150,000 gold for Bombay, and £90,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,50,000
Bombay	,,	3,10,000
Madras	,,	9,80,000
Total...	Rs.	13,40,000

The mail of the 14th June brings £310,000 silver and £140,000 gold to Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	10,90,000
Bombay	,,	5,10,000
Madras	,,	20,000
Total...	Rs.	16,20,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	57,806	24,789	+ 33,037
Receipts from 1st October to 13th June.	2,741,415	2,424,732	+ 316,683
Shipments for the week— Europe ...	30,904	49,003	— 18,099
China ...			
Japan ...	650	3,240	— 2,590
Coast Ports			
Total ...	31,554	52,243	— 20,689
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 13th June. Europe ...	1,001,775	809,624	+ 192,151
China ...	38,548	18,908	+ 19,640
Japan ...	526,662	348,170	+ 178,492
Coast Ports	48,797	21,965	+ 26,832
Total ...	1,615,780	1,198,665	+ 417,115
Afloat in Harbour— Europe...	13,934	7,559	+ 6,375
China ...			
Japan ...	11,985	Nil	+11,985
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 11 May 1907 —12,154 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 16th March, 1907—12,313 bales

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year.
Khandeish ...	6,190	340,271	433,729
Central India	3,598	119,020	132,301
Barsee and Nugger ...	7,575	222,842	141,951
Berars... ...	1,159	460,625	491,389
Central Provinces ...	507	305,263	349,061
Total Comras...	19,029	1,448,021	1,548,411
Dhollera	13,794	271,711	176,810
Broach	1,542	276,037	207,844
Compta and Dharwar.	13,834	122,622	75,015
Westerns	611	11,619	22,112
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	3,844	490,922	305,794
Bengals, Rajputana...	3,954	62,599	136,813
Sind	45	14,146	29,944
Persian	.....	2,294	1,695
American	850	19,019	15,280
Egyptian	94	1,252	1,466
Other Sorts	.....	673	3,748
Totals...	57,806	2,741,415	2,424,733

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Since Friday last there have been some sharp fluctuations in the Home Markets, but on balancing the tendency has been in the direction of lower prices, except for spot cotton and July futures, both in New York and New Orleans. The advance in these is probably due to the July corner which is said to have been formed in America. In Liverpool the decline all round has been more marked, spot cotton having given way ¼d. per lb. on Tuesday last. The drop is no doubt due to the more favourable weather reports lately received from America and to the close of the May corner, but any indication of further unfavourable weather would, we think, be sufficient to cause a sharp reaction. For some time to come the Market will be in a nervous state, and liable to violent fluctuations on slight causes.

Below will be found our usual Statement of the position of the Home Markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

Liverpool,	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	7·52	7·13	—·39
Futures, June-July	6·87	6 64	—·23
Do. Oct.-Nov.	6·59	6·38	—·21
NEW YORK.			
Spot	13·00	13·15	+·15
Futures, July	11·55	11·91	+·36
Do. Dec.	11·86	11·74	—·12
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot	12 3/4	12 15/16	+3/16
Futures, July	12·76	12·94	+·18
Do. Aug.	12·61	12·57	—·04

There have been slight fluctuations in our Market during the past week, but the tendency has been downwards and prices have given way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. In contracts for old crop little has been done, but fine Bengals for this month's delivery have kept fairly steady.

In ready cotton there has been a moderate business passing, but exporters have been quieter the last day or two, and have shown less disposition to operate. Mills have been buying quietly and have taken most descriptions, but shippers' purchases have been chiefly of high class Bengals and Oomras, with Khandeish and Muttias also in request. Holders have met the demand freely, and rates are slightly easier, though well up fine and superfine lots still command good prices.

In New Crop one or two lines of good and fine M. G. Broach have been taken by houses, and a small business has also been done in Khandeish and fine M. G. Bengals, but the enquiry has fallen off the last day or two.

Receipts still continue on a free scale, and are now 317,000 bales in excess of last year. Shipment to Europe from 1st October 1906 to date are just over 1 million bales.

The progress of the monsoon is now attracting considerable attention. Heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast, but has, so far, not penetrated inland. Some heavy showers and thunderstorms are reported in the Berars, Amraoti having been most favoured, but the regular Monsoon has not yet made its appearance either here or in the cotton districts.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	274	June.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	230	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	212	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	207	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	207	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	192	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	190	,,
Good Westerns	238	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	248	,,

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	260½	March/08
Fine M. G. ,, ...	Rs.	277	,,
,, ,, Nagpur Kampti...	,,	240	Jan./08
,, ,, Damangaum Pool-gaum. ...	,,	234	,,
,, ,, Khangaum Akola	,,	225	,,
,, ,, Bengals ...	,,	204	,,
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	,,	186	,,
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	,,	205	,,

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	6,000	bales
Total Imports	6,000	,,

Future Delivery prices :—

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·38 +04	6·33 +05	6·57 +04	6·51 +04	6·43 +05

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
6·39 +04	6·38 +05	6·36 +05	6·33 +04

FREIGHTS.

The Market is quiet, but rates have been well maintained for this month's shipment owing to scarcity of tonnage. We quote 17s. 6d. to 18s. for all ports.

For July there is little enquiry, the rates quoted being 15s. to 15s. 6d.; while for August 14s. 6d. to 15s. is quoted for all ports with little doing.

The following fixtures are reported this week :—
S.S. "Langdale" at 19s. dead weight, 2 p.p. August.
S.S. "Nidderdale" at 18s. 9d. dead weight, 2 p.p. August.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay for the week ending Thursday :—

Wheat	160,521	cwts
Linseed	20,575	,,
Rapeseed	39,057	,,
Gingellyseed	4,856	,,
Poppyseed	13,473	,,
Groundnuts	413	,,
Castorseed	20,016	,,
Rice...	12,769	,,
Myrabollams	13,457	,,
Cottonseed	133,845	,,
Mowraseed	965	,,
Gram	32,182	,,
Jowari...	6,875	,,
Maize	184	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—The Market is unchanged and we have nothing special to report except that the difference now existing between ready and September gives speculators less scope for operating. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	8 1 0	Rs. 8 2 0	B. T.
September ...	,,	8 11 0	R. T.	

Rapeseed :—The Market has been quiet but steady throughout the week and prices are unchanged. Only a small business has been reported. The following are quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs.	8 14 0	Rs. 8 15 0	
Yellow Guzerat	,,	9 6 0	,, 9 7 0	

Poppyseed :—A large business has been done during the week, and prices have advanced fully 5 annas per cwt. At the close there is a good enquiry and we quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 3 0	B. T.
Forward ...	,,	10 7 0	R. T.

CASTORSEED.—Has ruled quiet but steady and at the close we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	37 0 0

COTTONSEED.—Prices are rather steadier but there has only been a moderate business doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	22 0 0

MOWRASEED.—The Market has been steady throughout the week and closes at Rs. 6-12-0 for July-August R. T.

WHEAT.—Prices have given way slightly but little business has been done. We quote :—

White Delhi June-July	... Rs.	5 1 0
,, ,, Aug.-Sept.	... ,,	5 6 6
New White Delhi, April-May 08.	,,	5 3 0

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.

White Goods :—We have had a very dull Market during the past week. There is no demand from up-country and business is slack.

Grey Goods :—There is no improvement to report since last week. The demand continues moderate, but prices are steady. During the next six weeks or so the demand from up-country will be materially checked, but should the monsoon reports within this period be satisfactory, there may be a considerable improvement hereafter. Owing to heavy stocks of some descriptions no advance in prices is at present expected.

Prints and Dyed Goods :—The Market continues dull and stocks are accumulating. All hopes of an improvement in the demand are now centered in the monsoon. Should this prove favourable it will alter the situation to the benefit of all concerned. The Home Market has maintained its upward tendency and, though this prevents buying, it helps to keep up prices here, which, under the present circumstances, is very desirable.

Turkey Red Plain Goods :—The Market is dull and it is not anticipated that any demand will spring up until satisfactory reports of the rains are received from up-country. The Home Market is very firm and prices are hardening.

Turkey Red Prints :—The Home Market is very stiff. Indentors are, therefore, unable to buy their requirements for the coming season. The demand in the local market is very poor.

Dhooties :—The Market is very dull. There is no demand in the bazaar, and Home prices keep very firm.

METALS.

Copper :—The Market has remained extremely quiet and there is no change in prices. The demand is trifling and there seems no chance at present of any improvement. The Home Markets are slightly easier, but little or no business is passing.

Yellow Metal :—Is also very quiet and the clearance from the bazaar is extremely limited.

COALS.

There has been a better enquiry during the week and a fairly large business has been done for Lawrie's Desherghur and Joyramdanga forward at Rs. 14-4-0 per ton. We quote as follows :—

		Rs.		
Cardiff	...	20	0 0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	...	17	0 0	,,
Yorkshire	...	17	0 0	,,
Watson's Hartley ...	...	16	0 0	,,
Desherghur	...	15	0 0	,,
Jardine...	...	14	4 0	,,
Seebpore	...	14	4 0	,,
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	...	14	4 0	,,
Shaw's Standard ...	...	13	0 0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The Market continues steady. The rates ruling to-day for Kerosine oil are of the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Russian Oil, "Rising Sun" brand, in tins	Rs.	3 11 0 per pair.
,, ,, ,, ,, (loose)	Rs.	3 1 0 per 8 gallons.
Burmah Oil, "Swan" brand, in tins...	,,	3 7 0 per pair.
,, ,, ,, (loose)	Rs.	2 13 0 per 8 gallons.
Sumatra "Silverlight," cases.....	,,	5 2 0 per case
Russian "Anchor", cases	Rs.	4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The Market is active and prices have more or less improved during the past week. Should the monsoon conditions open favourably, mills shares are likely to advance. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,410; Bank of Indias at and about Rs. 58. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 325; Badham Piles are quiet at Rs 125; Bombay Flours are unchanged at Rs. 975; Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld, shares have remained at and about Rs. 275; Port Cannings are steady at Rs. 460; Treachers at Rs. 625; Thackers have improved to Rs. 265 X.D. A good lot of Bombay Telephone Co. shares was placed at Rs. 38 1/2 during the week. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ld, ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 169, and preference shares of the same Company are unchanged at Rs. 129. Shivrajpur syndicate shares have changed hands at Rs. 75. In Mill Companies, Bombay cotton have improved to Rs. 730; Central Indias at Rs. 1,930; Centurys are in demand at Rs. 1,650; Textiles have improved to Rs. 1,225; Connaughts are steady at Rs. 500; Colaba Land and Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 1,035; Currimbhais to Rs. 1,010, Crescents to Rs. 113½; Davids, after touching to Rs. 360 closed at Rs. 355. Empress have jumped to Rs. 415; Jamsheds are steady at Rs. 172 1/2; Kohinoors after touching at Rs. 735, closed steady at Rs. 730. Luxmi Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,310; Leopolds have improved to Rs. 71. New City of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 562½; Maneckji Petits, after touching at Rs. 3,120, closed at Rs. 3,110 for July delivery. Morarjis are in demand at Rs. 2,650; Sholapurs have advanced to Rs. 3,750. Southern Marathas have improved to Rs. 192½. Standards have jumped Rs. 1,150. Swadeshis are steady at Rs 1,380. Phœnix have improved to 105, Fazulbhai Mills, Ld. shares have changed hands at Rs. 230. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys are quiet at Rs. 452½; Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 560; Ahmedabad Dholka are unchanged at Rs. 103; and Amritsar Patty have changed hands at Rs. 117. Press shares are steady and mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 620. Khargam Press have improved to Rs. 410; mercantile press shares have changed hands at Rs. 562½; New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 550; Indian cotton are steady at Rs. 145. New Prince of Wales press shares have changed hands at Rs. 495. The rest are unchanged as previous quotations.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

RECENT QUOTATIONS BY WIRE.

Anantapur Gold 10s. paid ... 9s. 3d. at 10s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid ... ... 15s. 6d. at 17s. 1½d.
Do. 10 o/o Pref., fully paid 25s. at 30s.
Champion Reef, fully paid ... 10s. to 11s. 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid) ... ... 2s. 6d. to 3s.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid ... 40s. at 42s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs,* (fully paid). 21s. 3d. sellers.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid) ... ... 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore ... ... 2s. at 3s.
Goldfields of Dharwar ... ... 16s 9d. at 18s. 9d.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid) ... ... 14d. to 7½d.
Hutti (Nizam's) fully paid ... 30s. 6d. to 33s.
Hyderabad (Deccan)... ... ... 43s. 9d. to 46s. 3d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. paid)... ... ... 14d. to 6d.
Kempinkote (New) fully paid 3d. at 9d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid ... £5·13·9 to 5·16·3.
Do. 6s. 8d. paid. Do.
Do. 3s. 4d. paid. Do.
Mysore Reefs (Ordy.)... ... 1s. to 1s. 6d.
Mysore West, 19s. paid ... 1s. at 2s.
Mysore Wynaad, 19s. paid ... 1s. to 2s.
Nundydroog, fully paid ... ... 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Nanjungad, fully paid ... ... 1s. 8·8 at 2·8,
Ooregum, fully paid ... ... 9s. to 10s.
Ooregum Pref., fully paid ... 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
Road Block, fully paid ... ... 6d. to 1s.
Sangli (New, 18s. paid) ... 2s. to 3s. 6d.
Topuldodi (Nizam) ... ...
Gold Mines, Ltd., 15s. paid ... 10s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

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Hundreds of apparently healthy men and women suffer secret tortures from unseen skin troubles, of which even their nearest and dearest friends know nothing.

A tiny pimple on the face is usually attended to, because of the disfigurement it causes, but if the same kind of trouble manifests itself on back or chest it is too often neglected— with dire results. Taking root in the unnoticed little sore skin disease gets a firm hold on the tissue and increasing irritation eventually compels attention to what may be by this time a mass of eruptions, a discharging ulcer that eats deep into the flesh, or an obstinate poisoned wound.

The unfortunate sufferer now finds that early neglect has saddled him (or her) with a disagreeable skin disease that may resist ordinary treatments for years. Turning to Zam-buk at last, the right thing is invariably found, but the wisest course is to keep this pure and effective skin-cure handy always, and to dress every disorder of the skin as soon as it appears.

Zam-buk is not only soothing and healing, but antiseptic and germicidal, and the unique vegetable essences of which it is composed establish perfect skin-health whenever they are applied. Consequently Zam-buk is equally good either for the simple pimple of a day's growth or the serious sore of years' standing; cures of the latter kind depending only on patience and perseverance.

Mrs. D. Fleming, of 20, Hamilton Road, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, writes:—"My little girl had some spots like pimples on her back and legs. After a time they broke and formed into scaps. I used various kinds of ordinary ointment, but without any good result. I then started dressing the scaps and raw places with Zam-buk. They soon began to heal, and after proper perseverance new skin grew all over the affected area."

Zam-buk cures eczoma, psoriasis, bad legs, sore backs, scalp diseases, and similar affections of the skin. It is also invaluable for scaps, chafings, cold-sores, blotches, pimples, chilblains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains, &c.

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"Bombay Gazette," 15th June, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BODDAM-WHETHAM—May 24, at Pernhill Lodge, Upper Hale, near Farnham, the wife of Capt. Boddam-Whetham, Royal Field Art. of a son.
JARVIS—May 23, at 28, Regent Terrace, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. C. F. C. Jarvis, 19th Regt. of a son.
STIRLING—May 25, at 22, Lower Sloane Street, S. W., the wife of Major Charles Stirling, R. A. of a son.
ANSTEY—May 20, at Fairview, Barrowby, Grantham, the wife of Engineer-Lieut. H. C. Anstey, R. N. of a daughter.
HIGGINSON—May 21, at Croxby, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, the wife of Lieut. M. R. W. Higginson, R. N. R., of a daughter
HODGSON—May 22, at Bronsyllt, Prestatyn, N. Wales, the wife of Capt. Hodgson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRENCH—NOBLE—May 21, at All Saints' Church, Forest Gate, Alfred H. L. French, M. A., son of the late Right Rev. Bishop French, of Lahore, to Zoide Isabel, widow of the late Rev. W. W. Noble.
PAXTON—SANDERSON—May 23, at All Saints', Notting Hill, Henry Arthur Paxton, son of Major Gen. George Paxton, late Madras Army, to Sophia Anna Mackenzie Sanderson, widow of A. F. Sanderson, of Travancore, Southern India.
SCONCE—WEBER—May 4, at Christ Church, Georgetown, Demerara, Herbert William, son of the late Capt. Herbert Sconce, Indian Army, and Deputy Commissioner of Assam, to Beatrice, daughter of the late Arthur Weber.

DEATHS.

ALGER—May 23, at 7, Holland Park Court, West Kensington, John Goldworth Alger, aged 70.
MITCHELL—May 23, at Welby, Wellington Road, Bournemouth, the Rev. Henry Mitchell, B.A., late Vicar of Stinsford, Dorchester, aged 77.
O'BRIEN—May 26, at Hesketh Rectory, near Preston, Lancashire, Wilhelmina Culpeper, wife of the Rev. Richard O'Brien, Rector of Hesketh-with-Becconsall, and daughter of the late Major Kirkman, Rifle Brigade.
SANDISON—May 23, Alexander Sandison, of The Gowans, Cottenham, Park Road, Wimbledon, and the Bank of New South Wales, aged 65.
WOOD—May 25, William Martin Wood, of Underwood, Oaklands Avenue, Weybridge, formerly Editor of the "Times of India," Bombay, aged 78.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CRAWLEY BOEVEY—June 7, at Dagshai, George Martin, only child of Capt. and Mrs. Crawley Boevey, 81. Sussex Regt., aged 7 months.
FITZ-GERALD—June 8, at Bangalore, of Bright's disease, Lucy Mary FitzGerald, wife of G. S. FitzGerald, C. O. Ry., Cotacamund, R. I. P.
FORD—June 6, at Godavery, of double pneumonia, Carmine (Minna), the dearly loved and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Ford, and grand-daughter of the late C. E. Paczensky, Madras Police, aged 14 years.
TURNBULL—June 2, at Coimbatore, Adolphus Richard, English Head Accountant, Collector's Office aged 32 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 1-18m. 2-14s.; Low water, 7-10m., 8-19s.
Parsee Gymkhana, special general meeting.
Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Sunday, June 16.—3rd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 1-57m., 2-47s.; Low water, 7-45m., 9-6s.
Monday, June 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p. m. Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 2-12m., 3-25s.; Low water, 8-25m., 10-2s.
Tuesday, June 18.—Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Harwood Association Football League. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 3-34m., 4-10s.; Low water, 9-13m., 11-4s.
Wednesday, June 19.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-0 p. m. Treacher and Co., annual meeting, 5-30. p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 4-35m, 5-2 s.; Low water, 10-14m.
Thursday, June 20.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1907.

THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE LAND.

There is evidence of a very deep and widespread anxiety in England and Scotland over the land policy of the present Government. While we welcome in the abstract any attempt to extend to Great Britain a system of tenant right which has met with much success in many continental countries, the methods which are about to be employed by the State to further this laudable ambition seem obnoxious to the severest criticism. The Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill aims at introducing into the prosperous agricultural districts of the Lowlands a system which has only enjoyed a doubted measure of success in Ireland and which, while it is proved to have been suitable enough to the backward conditions of the Highlands, promises a very problematical relief to the Lowland counties. Compulsory leasing of small holdings is the main principle of the bill, an exceptional method of treatment ill adapted, as Mr. Balfour has shown, to the well farmed districts in the Lowlands. The measure is calculated to hit the landowner's hard, as it will not only entail a decrease of rents, but in the likely case of the small holders failing to achieve success, the landlords may receive no rents at all. In Mr. Balfour's words "the Government, a predatory body, are proposing to take a man's land and the capital sunk in it and then to speculate with it, and when there is loss, it is apparently to be borne by the landowner, the unwilling partner in an iniquitous bargain." The supporters of the bill of course branded such predictions as a "romance," but it is one of those romances which frequently come true. The Government admit that there have not been arbitrary evictions in this part of the country, and it seems that only in such a case would the class whom the bill is supposed to benefit have any real grievance. Finally the success of the future small-holders is of so problematical a nature in these days of free corn importation and high prices, that the prospect held out by the promoters of the bill, that the scheme will relieve the congested towns and bring back a larger population to the land, is one which but few experts will be found to support. In short, we fear that the bill has been introduced rather to satisfy the unreasoning demands of a section of the Government's supporters than with any real expectation that a valuable social and agricultural reform will be effected.

These criticisms apply still more unequivocally to the scheme of Land Reform which the Liberal Government are about to introduce in England itself. Apparently small holdings are to be created in the agricultural counties of England by means of forced purchase. Mr. Winston Churchill oracularly pronounces "the present system of cultivating the soil to be as obsolete as an old three-decker ship," and proclaims public ownership as the goal at which his party aim. There is, in other words, to be a beginning of a system of land nationalisation, of which no man can foresee the outcome. Socialism has again triumphed as it did in the unfortunate Trades Disputes Bill. It is suggested in certain quarters that the Government are only adopting a Socialist programme in order to pick a quarrel with the House of Lords in a matter which would ensure the support of the masses. We hesitate to impute such meanness to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and his able colleagues and do not like to think of reforms put forward with seeming earnestness and conviction, as mere pawns in a party agitation against the other branch of the Legislature. Unfortunately, another pronouncement of the ubiquitous Winston Churchill, made lately at Edinburgh, lends some colour to this painful suggestion. On this occasion he made a bid for the assistance of Lord Rosebery's "unequalled talents and genius" to help his party in rescuing the Land from the Lords, as if the Lords were obstinate foes of any land reform and unpatriotic enough to be pleased at the present depression of English agriculture. The Peers are, as a matter of fact, amongst the best of the large landlords and possess as a rule sufficient capital to make their agricultural land as great a success as is possible under the present hard conditions of agriculture. Lord Rosebery's broad acres contain a surprising number of model farms, as we have good reason to know, and land under such owners as he, is more likely to flourish than land parcelled out among small holders of Government creation. Therefore we opine that Lord Rosebery, though ready enough to lend his authority to any carefully thought out plans of agricultural amelioration, will *not* assist in furthering a revolutionary and socialistic programme to spite the House of Lords. It is unfair and unstatesmanlike that the issues should be thus confused; the reform of the Upper House should be treated on its own merits and the Land question in accordance with the needs of the case. If the land legislation of the Government is worth anything it does not require to be speciously introduced under cover of an onslaught against the Peers.

But if we are to believe Mr. Rider Haggard, an expert agriculturalist no less than a successful novelist, the English land project of the Government is most likely to be unfruitful. In a long, carefully reasoned and moderately worded letter to the *Times*, Mr. Haggard, himself a well-known votary of small holdings, says unmistakably that the Government are going the wrong way to work. There are two methods by which small holdings can be multiplied in England, One is by fostering them where the requisite desire exists and the soil and other circumstances are suitable, or by their creation after those "definite experiments on an adequate scale and on an economic basis," which is recommended in a recent report. The other is to rush in and, with all the machinery of forced purchase and advances of great sums of public money, to establish them anywhere and everywhere, regardless of whether they will or will not pay the State and enable their owners or lessees to earn a living." The Government are evidently about to choose the latter method, for they "do not shrink from formidable changes" and they intend "to vest in the local authority compulsory powers, swift, simple and extensive." But such compulsory powers, repugnant as they are to English feeling and tradition, are not necessary for the public weal, at least not universally, as "a great deal of land can be acquired in the country by mutual agreement and at a most moderate price." "The unsatisfied land-hunger" identified by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman with East Anglia, is proved by Rider Haggard's facts to be practically non-existent, and small holdings already in the market, are not readily bought. The demand is infinitesimal because, with the existing lack of agricultural capital, high rates and taxes, and unlimited importation of corn, small holdings do not pay any more than large holdings. It is estimated that a State purchase of small holdings would work out at £100 an acre, and a paltry 500,000 acres would thus leave the nation indebted to the effect of fifty million pounds, an expenditure which the nation would not be grateful for when it is incurred in trying an experiment of very problematical success. Benevolent landlords who themselves have tried the experiment find, as a rule, that it does not pay and the small holdings they have created too often come back into their hands. The State, with its more wasteful official management, would hardly be more successful. The pressure of foreign competition grows heavier every day and the Government would render more genuine assistance to the agricultural community without impoverishing the general consumer by levying a uniform duty of two or three shillings a quarter on foreign corn, allowing preferential treatment to the colonies. Such a duty could not for a moment be compared to the protective system before 1846, when importation was totally forbidden except when the home product in bad years had reached famine prices. Still those who, like Mr. Haggard, agree with us in desiring some fiscal assistance of the sort for declining British agriculture, know that they are wasting their breath so long as the Liberal Government is in power. The popular novelist, however, does not for this reason despair of increasing small holdings, but urges progress along the lines of the first plan mentioned above, as zealously as he denounces the methods about to be adopted by the Government. Definite experiments at a moderate cost, the establishment of people's banks, loans to approved persons to buy farms, a lightening of the tithe, the establishment of co-operative societies under the Board of Agriculture, greater generosity in the Parcels Post and the improvement of agricultural education—these are some of the methods by which sane men would gradually and tentatively effect reforms that never can be achieved by revolutionary experiments.

THE APPROACHING HAGUE CONFERENCE. MANY minds are now directed towards the Hague Conference which is due shortly. There is, however, a great difference between that which is approaching and the former one which took shape out of the Tsar's famous rescript of 1898. This time there has been no clear appeal concentrated upon any subject except the question of reducing armaments and this has already produced war rather than peace, and any discussion on it bids fair to be a waste of time. Throughout Europe, America, even Japan, there has been a greater recognition and expansion of the spirit of peace since de Bloch encouraged the Tsar to think about the increasing burdens which ever-growing armies and navies are putting upon every State without giving any of them any new advantage. In Germany, Austria, Italy and France universal military service is still believed to be a necessary precaution against some mad act of aggression which becomes more and more improbable as the equilibrium of European power is seen to be more and more settled, but which is always possible while the militant classes have so much control upon the machinery of State. Beneath this appearance of an armed camp there is, nevertheless, a growing recognition of the fact that the interests of all peoples are substantially identical and someday though not in the near future the dream of to-day may become a fact. The Germans and French alike feel that their military service is a sacrifice, but, seeing no way out of it, have borne it passively. Now, however, they are ready to listen to those who preach that it is a foolish and unnecessary waste of their labour and their skill. But the time is not yet, and no nation can afford to relinquish its vigilance and constant preparation until the matter is settled and accepted by all parties. As for the remainder of the programme, the circular issued by the Russian Government in April last year suggested a further elaboration of the rules of procedure in the Permanent Arbitration Court and in the International Commissions of Enquiry and a further consideration of the rules of warfare, including the question of private property at sea, and the rights and duties of neutrals. It is to be noted that several South American States, which were not represented at the Hague in 1899, will send delegates this year; and that, whatever be their faults in practice, through their adhesion to the Pan-American Congress and the Bureau of American Republics, they are, in advance, committed to the principles of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. We may expect, therefore, a unanimous agreement to throw open to all the nations of the world, without exception, The Hague Arbitration Court; and we may hope, also, for a substantial extension of the processes of arbitration, mediation, and investigation thereby provided. Since 1899 four controversies involving most of the Great Powers have been settled by the Court, and it is stated that over forty Treaties of Arbitration, thoroughly obligatory in spirit, if not always in form, and stipulating reference to the Hague Conference have been concluded. It is likely, therefore, that the old limitations may be extended, for on no occasion has there been alleged any infringement of national sovereignty. It has been suggested that an attempt should be made to bring forward at the Conference the question of the treatment of subject races, but its inclusion is doubtful and it can only be said for certain that a very large part of the Conference will be occupied with questions of international law, such as the rights of neutrals, the possibility of exempting private property from capture at sea, contraband, the limitation of the right of search, commercial blockades, the organisation of prize courts, and floating mines. It is an unromantic list but is likely to give far greater benefits to the world than a long and necessarily abortive expression of opinions on a programme which no single nation really wishes to carry out.

"ADVANCE, JAPAN!" OUR telegrams to-day reflect the widespread ambitions of our allies, the little people of Nippon. For weeks Prince Fushimi has been the recipient of the most exalted entertainments in England; in America General Baron Kuroki is being feted in brave style; and now it is the turn of Baron Nishi, the Inspector-General of the Japanese Army, who has just been received by the Austrian Emperor. And in London Baron Kikuchi is running an exhibition of Japanese methods at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. One is prompted to ask: What are Admiral Togo and General Nogi doing? Perhaps they are too valuable to be permitted to leave the country, especially at a time when the air between America and Japan is thick with war. Let us hope it is all tall talk, and will end in smoke; for Britain's war treaty with Japan may be turned against us any day. Another telegram tells us of an agreement between Russia and Japan concerning the Chinese Eastern and South Manchurian railways, and another Reuter introduces Japan as the ally of "La Belle France." So altogether Japan seems to be determined to loom as large as possible in the world's affairs, and not to miss the fruits of her great conquest of Russia. The growing sense in this country of the paramount importance of the advance of Japan has been indicated of late, by the number of volumes dealing with the politics and prospects of the Far East. Many of these books have been the result of intelligent, first-hand inquiry, but none is likely to command a more respectful hearing than Mr. F. A. Mackenzie's study and well-illustrated volume.

Mr. Mackenzie does not mince matters. He insists that the future of international politics is likely to depend to a great extent upon the policy of our Japanese allies. Japan has proved herself a supreme colonising nation; she is enlarging her armaments; she is obviously aiming at the leadership of a revised Asia. She is advancing along three lines—territorial expansion, increased fighting power, and an aggressive commercial campaign. What is likely to be the upshot in the interests of the Western world? Rapidly but picturesquely Mr. Mackenzie surveys the development of Japanese policy during the last few years, bringing together a number of suggestive incidents as links in the chain of evidence. Particularly does he impress upon his readers the commercial advance of the country, based upon an increased industry, altogether free from the speculative fever. There is little doubt, he thinks, that in 1911, "when the Japanese recover complete tariff autonomy, they will shut out foreign cotton goods almost completely." Moreover, they will by that time be in a position to extend their exports, and to press their claims to cheapness and efficiency throughout the world. Directly this is effected, we shall hear no more about the poverty of the Japanese coffers. In the face of all this, what is to be England's attitude? In the first place, Mr. Mackenzie thinks that we should retract our blunder of 1905, when we withdrew our big fighting ships from Chinese waters. "The Oriental believes in what he sees. It is useless for us to have a strong policy without the weight of a strong fleet behind it." Then, we must zealously guard our own and China's rights in Manchuria and our own in Korea. We ought to do all we can to advance education in China to suppress the opium traffic and generally to help "to mould China into a progressive power, permeated with those ideals of personal freedom, respect towards women, and peace among men for which we have struggled and striven so hardly and so long. The arousing of the East should crown the triumph of the moral ideals of the West."

THE P. and O. s.s. *Oceana*, with the China Mails, may be expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, with the homeward Mails of the 8th instant, arrived at Aden at 4-30 a.m. on Friday.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, which arrived here yesterday with the English Mails, reports that on June 12th at 4-30 p.m. in Lat. 16° 41' N, 63 °E. the steamer passed the B. I. S. N. Co's *Quilon* wishing to be reported all well.

THE Countess of Minto has arranged to leave Marseilles by the P. and O. liner *Persia* on July 5, on her return to India.

THE Secretary of State for India has appointed Sir R. Havelock Charles, K.C.V.O., to represent India at the International Red Cross Conference to be held this month.

THE King of Siam has been staying at Montreux for a few days. He is expected in London on June 22nd, and will probably spend the week-end at Windsor Castle with the King. The visit will last a few days.

THE history of beer brewing in Japan dates back only some twenty years, but the output last year was 6,000,000 gallons. In 1905 beer was exported to the value of £137,744, while in 1906 the exports were worth £156,365. China has always taken the bulk of the beer exports.

ACCORDING to the "Morning Post" the unprecedentedly cold weather and the absence of moisture in the great wheat-growing States of America cause considerable apprehension as to the future of the crop, and unless there is quickly a marked improvement it is feared that the yield this year will be much below the average.

COL. A. K. SEACOME, who died suddenly at Newmarket on May 25, was in his seventieth year. He served in the Royal (Madras) Artillery, and retired on half-pay in 1882 with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. During his stay in the Service, Col. Seacome was stationed at Rangoon and various stations in India. He served through the Mutiny with some distinction.

INTERESTING speeches and some good stories were told at the congratulatory dinner to Mr. Beerbohm Tree at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. Hall Caine remarked that once he had the privilege of spending a considerable part of the day with the King, and their conversation fell upon Mr. Tree. The King expressed his wonder that Mr. Tree, when building a theatre for himself, should have built it so small.

MR. GEORGE BYRON CURTIS, late Editor of the *Standard*, died on May 27, from pneumonia. For many years Assistant Editor of the *Echo*, he left that journal to take up a similar position on the *Standard* under Mr. W. H. Mudford, whom he succeeded on the retirement of that gentleman from the editorial chair. He continued in that position until the journal was acquired by Mr. C. Arthur Pearson.

CONSEQUENT on the neglected state of the tomb of Mrs. Sarah Siddons, in Paddington Old Churchyard, and to the obliteration of the inscription on the edge of the present stone slab covering the grave, Mr. H. G. Siddons, great grandson of the famous actress, has written to the borough council, as custodians of the burial ground, offering, entirely at his own cost, to place a marble slab over his ancestress's resting-place, with a repetition of the inscription in sunk letters filled with lead. The simple inscription is: "Sacred to the memory of Sarah Siddons, who departed this life June 8th, 1831, in her 76th year. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.'" Mr. Siddons also offers to restore the tombstone of his grandfather (Mr. J. Siddons), in the same churchyard.

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CRICKET BY CRICKETERS.

HITTERS OF TO-DAY—AND YESTERDAY.

BY

GILBERT L. JESSOP.

(*Author of "Bat v. Ball," &c.*)

One of the most pleasing features of the past two or three seasons is the growing tendency which has shewn itself towards the bringing of matches to a definite issue. Nothing is more apt to kill enthusiasm in players and spectators alike—than a monotonous succession of drawn games. Of course there comes a time when a drawn game is productive of excitement such as is rarely experienced even in a finished match, but such an occasion is of rare occurrence. It is the game which at the outset becomes one impossible to finish which is the cause of so much justifiable grumbling. And few will be found to deny that even now we have too many matches of this description disfiguring our season.

"Drawn matches," we may take it then, is synonymous with dull and "slow cricket," the responsibility for which lies, I have no doubt at all with the County Championship System. It is the system and not the individual which is to blame. On the other hand, for the general tendency which now exists towards brighter cricket, I consider we are largely indebted to the fine example shewn us by the Australians on the occasion of their last visit. One can pay no higher compliment to their tactics than by saying it was Cricket.

A CLASSIFICATION OF HITTERS.

No wonder that the hitter pure and simple excites the liveliest sympathy whether he be friend or foe. As a class he is decidedly in a minority, for there is a distinction between a hitter and a forcing batsman.

Putting batsmen into three classes, namely, (1) The hitter, (2) forcing batsman, and (3) careful batsmen, let us see what treatment each one would deal out to a ball obviously meant to be scored from. The hitter would probably choose to hit the ball on whichever side of the wicket he thought a boundary was more easily obtainable; the forcing batsman would force the ball to the boundary on that side of the wicket to which the ball had been propelled; whilst he of the careful disposition would play it in orthodox fashion in the hope of obtaining one run and perchance two. This distinction will serve the purpose of this article. There has been a steady increase in the number of forcing batsmen of late years but at no time have we been treated to a surfeit of hitters.

To number more than two on a side is unusual. Of those of the present day Kent possesses two to whom belongs a good deal of the credit for the holding of her present proud position. Both K. L. Hutchings and R. N. R. Blaker are hitters of great possibilities but whilst the former makes regular appearances for his county, the latter is not so fortunate owing to business ties. So for Hutchings has been the cricketer of one season, for although he had previously appeared he had failed to earn a regular place in the team. Now to enter the field without him would be to court disaster. Possessed of fine wrists and great strength in the fore-arm his driving strokes are achieved with immense power without any apparent effort. Timing is the great secret of his art, and it is just this acting of the eye and hand in perfect unison which produces his forceful drives. Essentially a front of the wicket player, apparently for the time being, he has relegated scoring strokes behind the wicket to a back seat. And he is wise in so doing for he obviously runs less risks. He is now on the threshold of his career so that he has everything before him, and being the possessor of a fine physique it should not be from want of stamina if he fails to achieve the greatness expected of him.

NATURAL HITTERS.

Although somewhat overshadowed by the phenomenal success of his fellow-countryman, Blaker, was in no whit behind him in general usefulness. Whether it was in stopping a rot or obtaining runs against time he was rarely a failure. Though he was not so successful he was perhaps more resourceful than Hutchings in the placing of the ball. In actual distance one would not call him a big hitter, his skill lies rather in the clever manner in which he scores from most deliveries. He is as good a "potter" as he is a "driver," which is unusual in a hitter.

The best illustration of the natural hitter is the Leicestershire cricketer, V. F. S. Crawford, erstwhile of Surrey. Nature has dressed him well for the part. Standing nearly six feet he is enabled to reach some considerable distance without using his feet. Although he does at times step out to meet the bowling, his general practice is to hit fair footed In this respect he resembles the great Australian hitter, Lyons. For some reason or other Crawford has not met with quite the success that was expected of a man of his great natural abilities. At one time a place in a representative side seemed well within his scope, but as he is still young may be the early hopes will be realised. He has a direct imitator of his style in the person of H. L. Simms, the Sussex amateur, who is quite the most promising hitter of the younger school. At present he has little or no defence—a defect which may be easily remedied. Granted favourable opportunities he has a good future before him. "On" hitting is the chief feature of his cricket and he is particularly strong in the "pull" stroke.

Few cricketers have enjoyed a more in-and-out career as a batsman than Albert Trott who on his day is one of the most dangerous hitters now before the public. It goes without saying that hitters are not the most consistent of batsmen, but it is not the inconsistency of his scoring which impresses one so much as the knowledge that one can never tell what sort of a game he is going to play. One day sees him in Bonnor-like mood, whilst the next may find him indulging in the veriest of stonewalling tactics. Good as some of his performances have been I am inclined to think that he has not yet found himself as a batsman. When he does we shall find him occupying a position more commensurate with his undoubted abilities. No one can hit harder than he does nor are there many batsmen more prominent in the variety of their strokes.

WRISTS AND SHOULDERS.

When one considers that amongst the requisites of a hitter are numbered supple wrists and loose shoulders it seems somewhat extraordinary that such a a stiff-armed cricketer as B. J. T. Bosanquet should be recognised as one of the most powerful hitters of the day. There can be no denying the force which he puts into his strokes with that forearm jolt of his. It may not be gainly but it is effective and after all style has never won a match yet. He is another example of the fast footed hitter, as is the Leicstershire Captain, C. E. de Trafford—the hero of many a rapidly hit century. For a little man de Trafford drives with phenomenal power being the possessor of a good eye and strong flexible wrists. He puts more wrist work into his strokes than do the majority of hitters and consequently he is not so apt to sky the ball. Most of his big hits are low skimming drives about ten feet from the ground, and they do not lose much time in getting to the boundary.

Nowadays, with competition so keen for places in County teams, young players are loth to take risks which may preclude their chances of becoming regular players. This is particulary so with regard to those who have taken up the game as a source of livelihood. With so heavy a responsibility upon then it is small wonder that professionals as a rule do not care to court danger by indulging in hitting tactics. We have instances, it is true, where a professional has eschewed the cautious game and selected to carve out a career for himself by the employment of forcible methods; but such examples, for the reason quoted above, are not many. The most attractive and liveliest hitters in the professional ranks is Ernest Hayes who since his very first match has shewn that it is possible to run risks and yet prove one of the mainstays of a side. He is a powerful hitter—curiously stiff in the fore arm, so much so that one wonders at first sight where it is that he gets his force from. Apparently there is little effort even in his biggest drives, but on close observance one detects the extraordinary facility with which he gets the whole weight of his body into each decided stroke. For some seasons past Hayes has been well worthy of inclusion in a representative English Eleven, but thus far he has missed that proud distinction. When it does fall to his lot to achieve this honour one has little doubt that he will prove a credit to the acumen of those responsible for his selection.

GIANTS OF THE PAST.

So much for those who are at present delighting the spectator's heart—let us now turn to the giants of the past. Not to those as far back as the age of top hats, but hitters who have but just severed their connection with first class cricket.

The most fortunate county of some years back was Somersetshire, who could boast of possessing three such fierce hitters as H. T. Hewett, V. T. Hill, and the inimitable Sammy Woods. The two first of course were left handers of the most robust description, and their performances can well compare with many of the old-time hitters. Both of them were extremely strong on the leg side of the wicket which is the case with the majority of left-handed batsmen. On the Taunton ground some of their hits are historic and it is said that one of Hewitt's drives off Bobby Peel not only cleared the river but also a field on the other side of the Tone. Caution could never be urged against the cricket of S. M. J. Woods, for he was the very personification of fearlessness closely approaching to recklessness. Nowadays he has considerably altered his methods and plays the orthodox game. He has great natural advantages in the way of build and strength, and uses them to a nicety. No one can demoralize a bowler more quickly when he settles down, for he is by no means particular to the direction in which the ball is sent. In this he was the direct opposite of A. E. Stoddart—undoubtedly the most correct hitter that we have seen, and at the same time the most graceful. He rarely seemed to be taking risks, although for years he was one of our fastest scorers. If we except his sweeping leg stroke off the short rising ball on the body, he had no stroke which was peculiar to him for he was master of them all. Stoddart could alter his methods without it being at all prejudicial to his game, but it is as a hitter that he will be best remembered. His contemporaries and fellow-countrymen, Sir T. C. O'Brien, and F. G. J. Ford helped to form an incomparable trio. The Irishman was either brilliant or nothing, and fortunately for Middlesex, it was rarely the latter.

IDEAL HITTERS.

There is something ungainly in the style of a left-hander, as a rule, but the most hypercritical could hardly find fault with the style of Ford. He was a man of commanding height, but not of strong physique and yet I do not know anyone who put more force into his strokes than he did. It was not strength but perfect timing, and for the short time that he was playing first-class cricket he had no equal as a 'timist."

Because a man is possessed of the physical advantages of height and strength it does not necessarily follow that he maps out for himself a career as a hitter or even a forcing batsman. There have been few finer built cricketers than William Gunn and yet, though he could hit as hard as most hitters, his cricket was always of the most careful description. Still when anyone does possess the aforementioned most desirable attributes and elects to play the hitting game he starts with a great advantage over those of his brethren who are not so fortunately placed. One could not point to a better example of an ideal hitter than the old Lancashire cricketer, Frank Sugg. Some of his performances can well bear comparison to anything achieved by the Australian giant, George Bonnor. No ground was too big for either of them to loft out of, provided, as glofers would say, "that they hit one of their best." In addition to his enormous reach, Sugg was also, by reason of his quickness of feet, a sore plague to bowlers below medium pace. One step up the wicket and the good length ball became a half volley. To put a slow bowler on against Sugg was like waving a red flag in front of a bull. He had to have a "go"—he could not help himself, even if he did not wish to—which was seldom. For absolutely unrestrained hitting—for his defence was in his attack—Frank Sugg had few equals and no superior.

The whole secret of hitting is timing, it matters not whether it be the burly six-footer or the miniature Willie Quaife. Strength of course is an important factor, but it is not the all-in-all of the hitter's art. The value of the hitter to a side lies not in the actual amount of runs that he scores but rather in the manner in which they have been obtained. There can be no question as to which has the most demoralizing effect to the attack—the man who crawls along at the rate of twenty runs an hour or the batsman who scores a run a minute. Nor can there be much doubt as to which the public prefer to watch.

As long as we have our Hutchings and our Blakers and Crawfords we shall have no need to turn our attention to the devising of methods for the brightening of the game.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

SATURDAY, June 15.

Duties for ensuing week.—Fort Field Officer, Lieut. W. G. Palmer, 113th Infantry, Next for duty, Lieut. R. M. Greig, 42nd Dooli Regiment, Colaba Field Officer, Major E. Bickford, R.G.A., Next for duty, Major H. H. Rich, R.G.A.

ARRIVALS, JUNE 14.—Denison, Lieut., 60th Rifles, from leave, from England.

Gourlie, Lieut., C. I. Horse, from leave, from England.

Marsh, Lieut., 18th Lancers, from leave, from England.

McDowell, Lieut., 116th M. I., to rejoin Corps from Poona.

DEPARTURE, JUNE 14.—Denison, Lieut., 60th Rifles, of leave, to Jubbulpore.

THE old colours of the 3rd batt. of the Devonshire Regt., which were woven by the ladies of the county and were presented to the regiment in 1855, were deposited on May 25 in Exeter Cathedral. An escort of 141 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment, under Col. R. A. Moore-Stevens, conveyed the colours from the camp at Tavistock to Exeter, and, together with the band, took part in the ceremony of handing them over to the care of the Cathedral authorities.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. R. DICKINSON, R.E., died suddenly from heart failure at his residence at Burgess Hill, Sussex, on May 25. He was eighty-two years of age. He obtained his Commission at the age of seventeen, served with the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1856-1857, and was present at the storming of Reshire, the capture of Bushire, and the battle of Khooshab. He retired in 1871 with the rank of Major-General. He was at one time Master of the Bombay Mint.

COLONEL THOMAS DEANE, C.B., late of the Indian Army, whose death from heart failure has occurred at Newlands, Surbiton, was born in 1841, and received a commission in the Madras Cavalry in March 1862. From 1863 to 1869 he was attached to the 21st Hussars, being appointed a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps in January 1869. Obtaining his captaincy in 1874, he was appointed Assistant Secretary in the Military Dept. of the Government of India in January 1871, and served in the Afghan War of 1879-80 as Staff Officer for transport and supply, taking part in the attack on Sherpore and on Takht-i-Shah heights, the action on the Asmai Heights, and the defence of Sherpore. He was specially mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp. His employment in the Military Secretariat Dept. of the Government of India continued till November 1889, he receiving the acknowledgments of the Indian Government for his zeal and ability while so employed. He was afterwards, from that date till May 1898, Director of the Army Remount Dept. in India, during which period he took part in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India and the Tirah expedition of 1897-98, for which he had the medal and two clasps. He reached the rank of Colonel in 1892, was nominated a C.B. on the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, and in 1898 was placed on the unemployed Supernumerary List. During the war in South Africa, Colonel Deane served in 1900-1901 as a Special Service Officer for Imperial Yeomanry, commanding the Imperial Yeomanry depot at Elandsfontein, and taking part in the operations in the Transvaal, in Orange River Colony, and in Cape Colony. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the Queen's medal with four clasps. Subsequently he was appointed agent in England for the Government of India Stud.

[CONTINUED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA]

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Effect on National Relations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said :—" The direct object of the negotiations with Russia is to prevent conflict and difficulties between the two Powers in that part of Asia affecting the Indian and Russian Frontiers.

"If an Agreement results, it will only deal with these questions.

"Any indirect result as regards general political relationships must depend on how the Agreement works in practice, and on its effect on public opinion in both countries."

JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

More Agreements.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

M. Pichon announced in the Chamber that he had proposed to Japan the simultaneous publication in Paris and Tokio of the Franco-Japanese Agreement on Monday.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that a Russo-Japanese Agreement, regarding the working of the Chinese Eastern and South Manchurian Railways, has been signed.

LATER.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has received Baron Nishi, Inspector-General of the Japanese Army.

RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

The Tsar Receives Envoy.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Tsar has received in audience an Envoy from King Menelik, from whom he has accepted presents.

GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

Union or Disintegration.

PROTEST MEETING.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A great demonstration was held at the Queen's Hall to protest against the Government's Irish policy.

Mr. Balfour uttered a strong warning.

Devolution, he said, was dead and the only remaining alternatives were union or disintegration.

THE KAISER'S CUP.

Chapter of Accidents.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Kaiser yesterday attended the eliminating trials of to-day's motor race for the Kaiser's Cup, in the vicinity of Hamburg.

Several cars were wrecked and a chauffeur was killed.

FRENCH WINE CRISIS.

The Mayoral Resignations.

NEW SITUATION.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

M. Clemenceau has issued a circular letter in which he refuses to accept the resignations of the Mayors, declaring that they are really directed against Parliamentary regime and the Republic.

He warns the Communes that they will damage nobody but themselves, and finally appeals to their patriotism to withdraw their resignations.

The letter has been generally returned unopened.

SUBMARINE EXPLOSION.

Officer Killed.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Lieutenant Hart has been killed and two men injured, in an explosion on board a submarine at Portsmouth.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

Modifications Suggested.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The English Small Holdings Bill, which was introduced by Mr. Lewis Harcount on May 27, was unanimously read a second time.

The Opposition accepted the principle of the Bill, but urged that modifications should be made in the Committee stage.

KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK.

Departure to France.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The King and Queen of Denmark have sailed for Cherbourg, on an official visit to France.

THE RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

Compliment to Japan.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Red Cross Conference received with acclamation and referred to the Committee an invitation to hold the Conference of 1912 in Japan.

BRITAIN AND THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

A Knotty Point.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to questions in the House of Commons, said that in the event of other States agreeing to exempt Great Britain from her obligation to enforce the penal clauses of the Sugar Convention, the question as to how far it would be necessary and expedient to require imported sugar to be accompanied by a certificate of the country of origin would receive careful consideration.

No change, said the Foreign Secretary, would be possible before September, 1908.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Reuter telegraphing from Port of Spain states that the Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to Lord Elgin a strong protest against the withdrawal of the Sugar Convention as threatening the extinction of the Colonial sugar industry.

INDIAN CHAMBERS' DESIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 14.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce lately addressed a letter to the Government of India on the subject of the Brussels Sugar Convention. Article 10 of the Convention provides that if one of the high contracting parties intends to withdraw from the 1st of September 1908, notice of such intention should be given before the 1st of September 1907.

In view of this clause, the Karachi Chamber have asked to be informed of the nature of the action, if any, which His Majesty's Government intend to take in the matter.

It is stated that in the opinion of the Karachi Chamber, the continuance of the Convention would be in the interest of the Sugar Trade in general, and the Sugar trade in India in particular, as the countervailing duties necessitated by European Bounties were a distinct disadvantage to free working on this side.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce before whom also the matter has since come have resolved to address a letter to the Government of India on the same lines as the letter by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce above referred to.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SCANDALS.

Ex-Mayor Schmitz Convicted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A telegram from San Francisco states that Ex-Mayor Schmitz has been convicted of extorting money from French restaurant keepers.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA AND CHILE.

Fatal Stampede of the Panic-stricken.

SEVERAL HOUSES DESTROYED.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Several earthquake shocks occurred yesterday in Jamaica and Valdivia in Chile. The troops at Port Royal rushed into the open and forty-six were injured in the stampede. Eleven were seriously hurt and five were killed.

In Valdivia numerous houses were destroyed.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The latest betting for the Royal Hunt Cup is as follows :—

10 to 1 Hillsprite.
10 to 1 Persinus.
10 to 1 Andover.
100 to 9 Lord Carton.
100 to 8 Champ d'Or.
100 to 8 Lalla Rookh.
100 to 7 Eaarla Mor.
100 to 7 Dinnaford.
100 to 6 Marcovil.
20 to 1 Malua.
20 to 1 Summer.
20 to 1 Kaffir Chief.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Proposed Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Violet Elliot and one or two of the staff, will leave Simla for Naldera on Monday morning and will spend about a week there, returning to Simla about the 23rd instant.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla about the 4th of November, reaching Hyderabad about the 10th idem, halting *en route* for a couple of days at Ellora.

From Hyderabad His Excellency will proceed to Burma, arriving at Rangoon about the 18th of November. His Excellency will spend about a month in Burma, reaching Calcutta about December 21st.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Mortality Rapidly Decreasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Plague is now decreasing rapidly, but the percentage of deaths to cases continues noticeably high. The figures to-night published show that, in the week ending the 8th instant, there occurred in the whole of India 27,000 cases with 25,000 deaths, the Punjab returning 20,000 deaths, the United Provinces 3,000 deaths, Bombay Presidency 400, and Bengal 300.

SIKH ZAILDAR'S SUSPENSION.

Presiding at an Anti-British Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 14.

A Sikh Zaildar has been suspended by orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur for negligence of his duties.

It is further stated that he presided over a mass meeting held at Lyallpur by a Hindu Pleader of Rawalpindi.

THE INDIAN DEPORTATIONS.

Seditious Speeches Asked to be Specified.

MR. MORLEY'S REBUFF TO SIR HENRY COTTON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Sir Henry Cotton asked Mr. Morley to specify the speeches which Lajpat Rai had made which greatly dominated the sedition in India and which had been published broadcast on the floor of the House.

Mr. Morley replied : "The question is based on an inaccurate report. My words were 'I refuse to publish broadcast on the floor of the House language of the kind used by Ajit Singh which can then be scattered with impunity all over India.'"

Mr. Morley said that he declined to be the instrument in disseminating these malicious incitements to revolt, and refused to answer further supplementary questions.

CHANDERNAGORE DISTURBANCES.

Illicit Order for Arms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

The *Englishman* says that communications have passed between Chandernagore and Pondicherry concerning the importation of arms, and asserts that it is an undoubted fact that a fairly large sum of money has recently been remitted to St. Etienne for the purchase of revolvers, and suggests that the Bengal Government might take steps to find out to whom these French weapons have recently been sold.

The sepoys in French-India have recently been replaced by a Militia, and a certain number of this Militia are being sent from Pondicherry to Chandernagore, in order that the administration there may be even more effectually able to preserve order.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

Prosecution in the Comilla Shooting Case, which has been going on for some days, closed yesterday. The accused submitted a Written Statement denying their guilt. The defence said they would not call any witnesses.

Mr. Upton addressed the Court for the Crown to-day.

AJIT SINGH.

Arrival at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 14.

Ajit Singh has just entered the Rangoon river. He will be taken to Mandalay at 6 o'clock. The officials are very reticent, but this early information is absolutely reliable.

CEYLON OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Appointment of Committee to Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 14.

In view of questions recently asked in Parliament, by request of the Governor (Sir Henry Blake), the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Committee, consisting of Sir Allan Perry, Principal Civil Medical Officer, and the Sinhalese Burgher-General and European Members of the Legislature, and Mr. E. Morrison, Planter, to enquire and report on the importation, sale, and consumption of opium in Ceylon, and to state desirable changes and the present Ordinances regulating and affecting its importation and sale, and to submit the Report within three months.

INDIAN ARMY CHARGES.

Protection of India's Interests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14.

The correspondent of the *Pioneer* suggests that the Joint Committee of English and Indian representatives which is to consider the apportionment of Military Charges between India and England is not being called into existence on the initiative of Mr. Morley, but being forced upon the Secretary of State by the insistence of the War Office. The correspondent recalls the fact that the Welby Commission, although its report was both comprehensive and exhaustive, nevertheless came to a compromise with limitations on the main question of apportioning Military Charges, and that there was an understanding that the whole question would be re-opened and reconsidered in ten years time, that to say, in 1906 or 1907.

An era of economical Army administration has now set in at Home and it is not to be expected that Mr. Haldane's Council in Whitehall would overlook the prospect of making a better bargain with India.

Mr. Morley probably consented to the Committee on the question because he could not help himself, and the main thing now is to select representatives of India who will be able to make the best fight to protect her interests.

LOCUST VISITATION.

Destruction of Vegetation in Naini Tal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 14.

The Naini Tal correspondent writes on the 13th instant :—Yesterday, at noon, this place was visited by an immense swarm of locusts. They came up from the plains on the south-west side, flying directly due north-east. For some time the air was well nigh black with them, and as they flew against *chuna*, and fell back baffled in their onward flight, they fell exhausted to the ground in thousands.

A good deal of damage has been done to vegetation, despite the vigorous tom-toming and smoking done by the gardeners. This morning the pests are still with us apparently being unable to fly over the *chuna* which directly bars their line of flight.

They are likely to do more harm ere they leave the district.

WHEAT CROP DAMAGE.

Remission of Revenues to Chenab Colonists.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 14.

Major Popham Young, Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab, has lately been on tour in the Lyallpur district, as nearly the whole of the wheat crop on the new Chenab Canal Colony has been damaged by hail and rust.

A representation on the subject was made to the Revenue and Canal Officers, who, after holding a meeting and investigating the causes of damage to crops, and giving due consideration to the request made by the cultivators, have now recommended the remission of half of the Land revenue and half of the Canal revenue.

AMALGAMATION OF SOUTH INDIA RAILWAYS.

Strong Opposition from Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 14.

The Chairman of the Madras Port Trust has addressed a long letter, anent the proposed rearrangement of the Madras Railways, to the Secretary of State for India in much the same terms as that of the Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. The letter states :—

"In justification of their addressing you on the subject of the intended change in the administration of a large part of railways which have their outlet at the port of Madras, I may point to the fact that in twenty years in which the Trust has been concerned with it trade has about trebled itself. It is still on the rise, the tonnage that passed through the port in the financial year just closed having been 683,000 tons, the largest on record. The Trust, or the Government before the Trust's constitution twenty years ago, has expended on the harbour of Madras the considerable sum of Rs. 1,68,00,000 or about £1,120,000. At this moment the Trust is engaged in spending Rs. 35,00,000 of borrowed capital, Rs. 10,00,000 of revenue savings, say £300,000 in addition to the above £1,120,000. On the small import and export trade, the burden of such expenditure as this is sufficiently heavy in view of comparatively high rates of sea freight that obtain here. Therefore the Port Trustees cannot with equanimity contemplate any manipulation of railway systems on which the trade of the port is dependent. That seems likely to have the effect of diverting part of that trade elsewhere.

"They fully recognise that the trade will follow the route which, between producer consumer offers least obstruction, whether of cost or of time. It is with this in view that for so many years past they have burdened themselves with an expenditure of which Rs. 42,00,000 have still to be repaid and further Rs. 43,00,000 will have mounted up in the next four years for repayment in future, a total of, say, 45,50,000 of outstanding debt. Such being the magnitude of the interests of which they are guardians, small though these interests may be in comparison with those of some other ports, the Madras Port Trustees claim the right to be heard in regard to the change of railway policy which conceivably may have an adverse effect upon those interests were the policy in force or were it now be adopted as opportunity offers of prohibiting absolutely the exercise by the lessee companies of the power, now so freely employed by them, of manipulating rates unfairly so as to keep traffic on their own systems. Agencies to be employed for working and geographical limits of railway systems would be matters of comparatively minor moment to traders, but no such policy is generally in force. In the opinion of the Trustees it is absolutely opposed to public interests, and it should not be possible for carrying a company by quoting favourable rates in one direction and refusing to quote them in another to influence the flow of produce. The choice of route to be adopted ought obviously to rest entirely with the trader, more particularly so in a country where the taxpayer being himself the owner of railways sees fit to lease the working of some of them to companies who look to make a profit out of them. Undoubtedly a large part of such profit—perhaps nine-tenth of it or more in some cases—returns to the taxpayer in the shape of railway's contribution to the general revenues of India. But in the view of the Port Trustees of Madras, even this does not justify the exercise by the local Traffic Officers of a lessee railway agency, of any influence whatever, in the form of differential or blocking rates on a direction in which the trader may desire his produce should move. The trade of Madras has already had many difficulties to face in the form of such blocking in the area when the Madras and the Southern Mahratta Railways compete. Indeed the Board are willing to believe that Traders on the West side of India may have suffered from a similar interference at the hands of Railways debouching on the East Coast."

The letter concludes :—"Lest it should be thought that the Trustees are comparatively indifferent to the Bejwada-Vizagapatam section it seems as well to place it on record that the port trade of Madras will not, until after the most strenuous opposition of which they are capable, acquiesce in the loss of this section of railway through territory which for a couple of centuries has been their own for trading purposes, a section which they so nearly came to losing to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in 1899. Pending the change of management it seems to offer a favourable opportunity for raising new capital. Should this prove to be the case the claims of the Southern Indian trade to completion of Nanjougod, Erode link, also the possibility of linking up Mysore with the West Coast, ought not be lost sight of. In conclusion I have honour to explain that the directions for the despatch of this letter were agreed to at a special meeting of the Port Trust Board held for the purpose on the 7th of June 1907. I attach below copies of resolutions on the subject arrived at on that occasion and on another occasion when a special meeting was held a week earlier."

SPECIALIST ARMY APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.

Revised Rules Approved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The Government of India have just approved of the revised rules in connection with specialist appointments in India. The number of appointments will be the same as heretofore, viz., 105, of which 55 will be allotted to R. A. M. C., and 50 to I. M. S. Officers in military employment. The specialist pay (Rs. 60 a month) is an allowance to Officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for special sanitary, surgical or medical work done for the State. It will not be a personal allowance but will be granted only to incumbents of certain specified appointments when actually in a position to perform the duties connected therewith.

The following is a list of the total appointments :

(*a*) Prevention of diseases including parasitolgy, bacteriology and preventive inoculation, (40);
(*b*) Dermatology including the prophylaxis treatment of, and instructional measure in connection with, venereal diseases, (10);
(*c*) Advanced operative surgery, (20);
(*d*) Opthalmic, (10);
(*e*) Electrical science (including skiagraphy), (10);
(*f*) Mental science, (2);
(*g*) Otology, laryngology and rhinology, (3);
(*h*) Midwifery and diseases of women and children, (10) Total 105.

Selections for appointments and distribution throughout the several Divisions and Brigades will be made under order of the Commander-in-Chief and notified in the Indian Army Orders, the guiding principle, however, being that Officers will be located in those stations where their services are likely to be of greatest utility to the Army.

R. A. DINNER AT SIMLA.

Names of Officers Present.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The following is the list of Officers attending the R. A. Dinner to-night at Simla :—

Hon. Major-General Scott, Major-Generals Sclater and Mahon, Brigadier-General Bowles, Colonels C. De C. Hamilton, W. J. Beatson, C. P. Triscott and W. F. Fegen, Lieut.-Colonels Ruadle and Renny, Majors L. G. Watkins, L. D. Grier, L. D. White-Thomson, T. A. Tancred and R. M. Church; Captains J. H. Lawrence Archer, A. C. Wilkinson, H. Rowan Robinson, W. L. J. Carey, R. B. Macnaghten, C. Reed, Lieuts. F. G. Bryant, R. A. E. Hill, B. Walter, F. B. C. G. Whitting, E. G. W. Carter, W. H. MacGowan, E. Parburry, F. A. G. Roughton and M. B. Bell.

A "TAZIA" SUIT.

Question of Right of Way.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14.

In the Allahabad High Court the question whether a person had a right to take a *tazia* on the public road, arose in a case before Mr. Justice Banerji. The plaintiffs were the Taziadars who kept a *tazia* at Budaun. Their *tazia* was known as the *tazia* of *Chunapur* (lime burners). This *tazia* it was stated, was built every year on a framework which was kept outside the house of one of the plaintiffs because it was so big that it could not go into the house. The plaintiffs alleged that on the framework they built a *tazia* about 14 feet in length, 14 feet in breadth and 27 feet high and took it to Karbala through a particular road which was about 14 feet in width.

The defendant Callu Sheikh applied to the Municipal Board and obtained permission to build a *chajja* in his house at an elevation of 15½ feet and a *chabutra* (platform) in front of his house. When he had completed the construction of these the plaintiff brought a suit for their demolition on the ground that they had a customary right to take their *tazia* by that road in question and that their right was infringed by the said constructions.

The Munsif decreed the suit in favour of the *tazia*, but the District Judge of Sahjehanpur, Mr. Steel, dismissed it, holding that the plaintiffs had failed to prove that they built the *tazia* of the same size every year and also that they had any customary right. He remarked that when the defendant made his application to the Municipal Board to be allowed to build, the question of *tazia* was considered and the Municipal Board on the impartial authority of a Mahomedan gentleman saw no reason to think that the plaintiffs' right would be interfered with.

Mr. Justice Banerji, in dismissing the appeal, remarked that the whole case turned on the plaintiffs' right to carry a *tazia* of a particular size. If they had the right to carry a *tazia* of the size mentioned by them they were entitled to have any obstruction removed ; but as the finding was that the plaintiffs had no such right, his Lordship dismissed the appeal. He concurred with the learned District Judge's holding that plaintiffs could not expect that people would build their houses to fit their *tazias*, but on the contrary the plaintiffs should build their *tazia* to fit their house.

N. B.—"Tazia" in Upper India or "Taboot" as is generally known, is the elaborate construction, made to represent the coffin of Hassan and Hoosain during the Moharrum.

"Chajja" is the large central globe of a tazia, "Chabutra" is the platform on which rests a *tazia*.

These vernacular terms are in certain cases unavoidable.

BURMA PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Additional Native Judges and Commissioners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

Resolution by the Government of India, Home Department.

In the Home Department Resolution, dated 3rd October, 1905, it was declared that two posts of District Judge should be placed on the List of Appointments open to Members of the Provincial Civil Service in Burma and that the pay of the appointments, when held by such Officers, should be fixed at Rs. 1,000 a month. The Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State is now pleased to announce that the two appointments of Deputy Commissioner shall also be thrown open to the Provincial Civil Civil Service in that Province, and that the pay of these latter appointments, when held by Officers of that Service, will be Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,600 a month, according as the Officers are serving in the 3rd, 2nd or 1st grade of Deputy Commissioner.

THE ARBUTHNOT PROSECUTION.

Case Adjourned to Monday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 14.

In the Arbuthnot case, to-day, Mr. Powell, having concluded the opening address in the Industrials case, sought the permission of the Court to file certain portions of the report of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, as so far as they had reference to the Industrials. Sir Henry King objected to the comments made by the Accountants going in several portions of the report, having a bearing on the case were admitted as evidence. Counsel next filed the Articles of Association, Prospectuses, Memoranda of Association of the various Companies, which were produced from the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Mr. Graham Ross, Chartered Accountant, was next examined by Mr. Powell. The latter being indisposed further hearing of the case was postponed till Monday.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Perl, 106th Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of the C.-in-C.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ololf Bucler is confirmed as Consul for Germany in Cochin and Mr. Keppalhoff acts as Consul for Germany in Aden.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hole, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, on return from leave is appointed to the Imperial Forests as Botanist at the Imperial Forests Research Institute, at Dhera Dun. The unexpired portion of furlough granted to Mr. Hole has been cancelled.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The services of Babu Biswes war Sen are placed at the disposal of the East Bengal and Assam, and the services of Babu Hem Chandra Sarkar at the disposal of Bengal.

KALKA TROLLY ACCIDENT.

Mr. Sullen's Condition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14.

Mr. Sullen, the Traffic Superintendent of the Simla-Kalka Railway, who was badly injured in the trolly accident on the line a day or two ago will, it is feared, lose his leg as it is badly fractured at the thigh.

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR COCANADA.

The Government of Madras, says the *Madras Mail*, have taken a far more serious view of the recent riot at Cocanada and the conduct of certain inhabitants of the town than did the organisers of the Public Meeting held there a week ago to pass Resolutions regretting the affair. The quartering of Punitive Police on a town or District is a very serious punishment, more on account of the stigma attaching to it than of the amount the people will have to pay for its upkeep. Admitting the facts that led up to the riot, there is no doubt that the organised attack on the Club and the incidents succeeding it were a very serious outcome of the assault by Captain Kemp, I.M.S., on an Indian youth and are indicative of a widespread unruly feeling in the town. Regarding the necessity for the despatch of a detachment of troops to Rajahmundry, we have at present no information beyond the fact that disturbances are anticipated there. It has been alleged that the Cocanada riot was engineered from Rajahmundry, but in the absence of any confirmation it is difficult to say what truth there is in the report.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

HINTS FOR TEUTOPHOBES.

The Government and Their Supporters.

THE IRRIGATION COLONIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 31.

It may be an exaggeration to say that dry rot has set in and that the numerically strongest Government of recent times is in imminent peril ; but things are not going at all well for the Ministry. The refusal of the Irish "Patriots" to look at Mr. Birrell's Bill even if it has not permanently injured the prestige of the "Bangerman" Cabinet as some of its opponents are calling it, has caused a certain amount of demoralization in the Liberal party as shown by the menacing attitude of the Passive Resisters and the scarcely less indignant protest of the Local optimists. In last Saturday's *Times* Mr. A. L. Hutton, M.P., gave expression to the "increasing sense of uneasiness almost amounting in many influential quarters to a feeling of positive alarm lest once more Non-Conformists should be left in the lurch by a Liberal Government." "It seems now," he goes on to say, "to be generally understood that the Government will propose no further educational measures of a controversial character before they appeal to the country on the question of the House of Lords. "But" he adds in the pleasant Non-Conformist manner, "when the moment for that appeal arrives, it is essential that the Government should enjoy the loyal and enthusiastic support of Non-Conformists. The question for the leaders of the Liberal party to consider is whether that support can be secured unless they make some further effort to deal with the situation." The Free Church Council has since passed a resolution, nearly half a column in length, remonstrating with the Government, and the "Parliamentary Non-Conformist Committee" headed by Mr. George White are also up in arms. The Temperance people do not go quite so far as the pugnacious Dissenters, but they affirm that "the neglect of the Government to deal firmly and effectively" with licensing reform, is arousing a sentiment of bitter disappointment. Then there are signs of trouble to the Government on the part of Irish Nationalists, the more advanced of whom are threatening Mr. Birrell with experiences such as he has never had before, unless the Government hasten to fulfil their promise to pass a Bill reinstating the evicted tenants. Added to this, Mr. Harcourt's Bill for the creation of small holdings, although it is in one or two points rather drastic, does not seem to arouse much enthusiasm amongst Radicals and, except for its provisions regarding the compulsory acquisition of land, does not rouse the antipathy of the Conservative country-paper on which, according to their enemies, its authors confidently counted. If we may judge from present appearances this not very revolutionary measure is hardly likely to prove, as some hoped, the fulcrum of the loudly-announced but long deferred attack on the House of Lords. However, one will be better able to forecast the future after the Prime Minister makes his statement respecting the Irish Councils Bill and the other measures promised in the King's Speech at the opening of the Session.

HINTS FOR TEUTOPHOBES.

The British editors are now in the throes of a series of banquets almost equal to the number suffered by the Colonial Premiers. Their German confrères are entertaining them with a truly German thoroughness. A sample day of the visit includes a tour of municipal institutions : lunch with the burgomaster : a garden party at Prince Buelow's : a banquet : and a "beer evening" lasting till dawn in the lobby of the Reichstag. It is a pity that three London papers, the views of which are particularly obnoxious to Germans,—namely the "Times," the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Mail"—are not represented. If the visit does no good it can certainly do no harm ; and the refusal of the German invitation bears a certain aspect of churlishness. It breathes the spirit which one or two of the German editors who came to London last year displayed. I recall a little scene on that occasion in the purlieus of the Press Club at dawn. A member of the "Daily Mail" staff was introduced to a pair of prominent Germans. To everyone's surprise they turned on their heels and began conversations with their neighbours the moment the name of the obnoxious journal was mentioned. Nothing of this spirit is in evidence in Berlin. Speeches of good-will are being exchanged, while delicate questions are being straightforwardly dealt with. Herr Von Muehlburg, of the German Foreign Office, pointed out that there are no actual points in dispute : the press campaigns rage around suspicions, innuendoes and impressions. A simple comparison of numbers would show the absurdity of the fear that the German navy was being enlarged for any other purpose than the defence of the coasts. Germany had no need of territorial expansion as was shown by the fact that only 30,000 persons had emigrated in the past year. In Asia, in Africa and elsewhere Germany had pursued one aim, the securing of the open door. That had everywhere been Great Britain's aim. Mixing his metaphors in the heat of eloquence, Herr Von Muehlburg declared that the open door was a bridge upon which Britain and Germany might meet and with clasped hands join in the common work of civilisation without in any way straining the links that bound them to other nations. The which was considered excellent sense by his audience, English and Germans alike. But it doesn't get over the real difficulty. We have always had a national bogey, a sort of sandbag which we can thump from a distance when the fighting spirit seeks articulation. All the ancient bogies, Spain, France, Russia, America, Holland, are our very good friends. Japan is an ally. By a process of elimination Germany is left as the only possible bogey ; and since we must have a bogey she will probably continue to fulfil the post until some other European nation grows more powerful, when our sympathies will as usual be promptly offered to the under-dog.

THE IRRIGATION COLONIES.

The concluding meeting of the session of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts (Mr. C. E. Hobbouse, M. P., presiding) at which Mr. Lawrence Robertson's Paper on "Irrigation Colonies in India" was read and discussed, was of exceptional interest both in regard to the Paper itself, and in regard to the resultant discussion. This was opened by the chairman who pointed out that while British rule had done much in regard to Indian irrigation, the real pioneers had been the Mahomedans who, wherever they had carried their creeds and conquests, had made a feature of irrigation. With regard to the author's valuable paper, it would be interesting to speculate upon the probabilities of meeting increases of population by the utilization in this manner of all arid lands. Passing on to the vital question of sanitation, horror and feeling had been excited by the continued spread of plague during the last ten years. The whole attention of the Government of India was being devoted to the rooting out of the disease. But the main obstacle was bad sanitation, and until it was overcome, he regarded this pressing problem as practically insuperable. They heard much of present discontent as being due to these assessments, and he asked the extent to which they were levied. An eloquent tribute to the engineering staff followed. Sir Evan James remarked upon the difficulty of adding to such an excellent Paper, and paid a deserved tribute to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick for laying out the Punjab scheme, and to the colonization officers who administered it. Referring specially to his old province, Sind, Sir Evan said that some present could hardly conceive the difficulties confronting Mr. Robertson in having to lay out 50 square miles of waterless land. Then, when colonization commenced, matters worked smoothly in the apportionment of the measured land, a state of affairs which had not happened in another case which had come under the speaker's notice. The agreement with the settler was a most vital document and its two, essential features were (1) that no settler might mortgage or alienate land and (2) the prevention of absenteeism. Concerning the first, the Government of India had been confronted for forty years by the *damnosa hereditas* of absolute control which permitted the unintelligent ryot to dispose of his land to alien money-lenders for a mess of pottage. It was interesting to notice that they now had before Parliament a Bill giving tenancy but not ownership rights in regard to small holdings. In India the gift of power to mortgage was fatal as regards absenteeism ; the suppression of this required a Settlement Officer of strong character. If there was the smallest suspicion of a man living on his sub-tenants, he forfeited his rights. Upon the subject of the cotton growing experiments in the canal colonies, he was rather pessimistic and feared that there would not be success with long stapled cotton. Sir Frederic Lely, after expressing his appreciation of the Paper, mentioned a reminiscence of his own experience in laying out villages in place of some swept away by flood. He had prepared a plan which he thought would meet all needs, but was confronted by a revolt of his villagers who declared that, if the Government built the villages, they would not live in them. Certain houses faced east, and a maleficent demon would enter in the doors and windows of such. He endorsed every word that Sir Evan James had said regarding absolute ownership of and power to transfer land. Finally, as to the present unrest, *The Times* had lately told them that these colonies were centres of sedition and discontent. Could Mr. Robertson explain this ? Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., (Director of Agriculture, Bombay) raised the question of the effect of irrigation on alkaline soils. It was alleged that permanent irrigation would render the lands ultimately unfertile. Was the alkali driven down or up ? Mr. Robertson's remarks on agricultural improvements were most interesting. All the old canals were inundation canals with water available between May and November, which ruled out wheat, sugarcane and cotton crops. The new canals had revolutionized the agricultural system. The recent great growth of Indian wheat exports was due to these colonies whose present prosperity was the promise of a large future. Also the contemplated Indus barrage scheme would add 6,000,000 acres to cultivation in Sind alone, and transform present inundation canals into irrigation canals. It was also interesting to note that the Government of India was a Radical Autocracy with Socialist tendencies, and that those in England, who anathematized private ownership of land, criticized the efforts of the Indian Government to retain communal rights, the very ideal they would apply to England. Mr. J. S. Beresford, C.I.E., spoke of the very fine wheat grown in the Punjab. As to long stapled cotton, the question really was, what was the value of the yield per acre ? The author made no reference to the railways constructed in these colonies, which were a very important feature. Upon the question of sanitation the difficulty was to get water, which at Lyallpur was brackish. Upon the subject of salt deposits vast areas of land reclaimed by water, had had their salt washed down, but the water also washed down the nitrates from the soil, and the natives of India were too poor to spend £1 per acre on nitrates. Mr. R. B. Buckley (formerly head of the Bengal Irrigation Department), in what was perhaps the best speech of the day, expressed his disbelief in unrest in these districts being due to excessive water rates. He could not speak of these colonies, but in other places cultivators had complained that they were being ruined. Yet in the parts alluded to, rates had since been gradually raised and every acre which could be irrigated was eagerly sought for. The achievements in the Punjab were not seen in the right perspective in England. Much was deservedly said about Egypt, but in the Punjab they had created a new country equal to the whole cultivated area of Egypt. Also people misinterpreted the word "canal." The Chenab canal was not of the Regent's Park variety but rather equalled the Thames during a heavy flood at Staines. Sir Colin Scott Mancrieff spoke as a "fossil" engineer who had left India 24 years before. Very few of his chiefs (who had been called faddists) now survived. Irrigation colonies were then unheard of and unthought of. Revisiting India recently he had been much impressed by what he had seen at Lyallpur. Referring to the excellent work done by our young officials in India and Egypt, he related an interesting incident which happened within his own experience in the land of the Pharaohs. A fine young British official passed two natives, when one of them shouted out "Christian dog"! His companion rebuked him by saying, "He is not a Christian dog; he is an Englishman," Mr. T. W. Holderness (Secretary of the Revenue Department at the India Office) made a short but useful contribution to the discussion by pointing out how paradoxical it seems that those who have benefited by the canals should be described as discontented. He ascribed the real cause as due to misapprehensions concerning the Colonization Bill which had been withdrawn by the Viceroy. Its effect—it did not deal with taxation—had been much exaggerated, and some moderate measure along its lines was really necessary. A very important question was that of the continuation of the extraordinary fertility of these virgin lands. Initially the produce had been very great, but was now falling off. This pressing problem was being closely regarded. Mr. T. H. Thornton asked whether afforestation was encouraged in these colonies ; also why was malaria so prevalent in the new villages. In reply, Mr. Robertson thanked the audience for their reception of his Paper, and concurred with the view expressed by Mr. Holderness as to the present unrest. The prosperity of the people and the general eagerness for land was the best answer to those who thought that taxation was excessive. Replying to Mr. Thornton, afforestation was encouraged, and malaria generally occurred when virgin land passed under cultivation. Quinine in large quantities was within the reach of the very poorest. Finally, Mr. Robertson again expressed his appreciation of the work done by the engineering side in canal construction, maintenance, and distribution of water. Without the engineers there would be no colonization officers.

MR. W. MARTIN WOOD.

The death of this veteran Anglo-Indian occurred at Weybridge last Saturday evening quite suddenly from heart failure. He may be said to have died, as no doubt he would have desired, literally in harness, for he performed his Indian mail work on the previous day and seemed less fatigued than usual when he had finished. He had been particularly cheerful and bright for several days, but when I met him last at the beginning of the week, I was sorry to observe signs of approaching dissolution. I discussed with him the situation in India and rallied him on the aggregious resolution passed by the "British Committee," which, with his accustomed spirit and good temper, he defended. In this he exhibited his chief characteristic as a publicist, namely courage in adhering to his convictions and fearlessness in espousing causes that appealed to him, however unpopular they might be. In his private relations he was one of the kindest men I ever knew and he never spared himself any trouble if he could do a fellow creature a good service. If ever there was an altruist, it was Martin Wood. I am indebted to Sir George Birdwood for the following appreciation of his old and attached friend :—"In response to your reference I will say nothing of the acts and dates of Martin Wood's uneventful life, all of which will be found in the obituary notice of him in this morning's *Times*, and in the Journal of the Society of Arts of this evening. I will only here make good, to the best of my ability, the necessary omissions in these formal chronicles of his public career. He was one of my oldest and most intimate friends, and I deeply esteemed and indeed reverenced him, and above all, for his unaffected and unfailing enthusiasm for humanity, and his earnestness and zeal in seeking and finding every opportunity to give practical effect to it. The brotherhood of man was the inspiring ideal of his life, and the whole strength and ardour of his soul was spent to the utmost of his natural force, and the limits of circumstance and occasion—in making it a reality. Especially was the nobility and uprightness of his character shewn in his work in Bombay as Editor of the *Times of India*. He came out to us at the top of the Back Bay Share Mania, and remained there until its last wreckages had been liquidated : and the steadfastness and equability with which throughout he upheld the cause of the weak against the strong, and while uncompromising towards wrong-doing in high places, insisted on mercy towards the wrong-doer personally, exercised a most beneficial influence on the gradual appeasement of the passions locally aroused by the flagrant scandals and crimes of those disastrous days,—which brought "Old Bombay" to an end, and upraised on its ruins in all its stately splendour the fabric of "New Bombay"! This was Martin Wood's distinct achievement as a

more true, personally, than of Martin Wood that 'the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace to them that make peace.'

I will add no words of vain regret :—

'Mors immanis Mors immensa
Tendit fila semper tensa :
Mors immensa, Mors immanis
Instat rebus Mundi vanis.'

This is a pagan sentiment ; and if the Greeks dreamed the most beautiful dream of the life that is, the Christian's is the most beautiful dream of the life to come,—and death as the Gate of that life should always be entered into by one's self, and contemplated in the entrance of the others into it, even the nearest and dearest to us by all earthly ties, with triumphant thanksgiving and overflowing joy."

THE EDALJI CASE.

The Edalji case is over at last. The Commission of inquiry having recommended that a free pardon be granted to the young man for an offence which he did not commit and for which he served a long period in prison, this has been duly done. Mr. Edalji is now without a stain on his character—or a pennyworth of compensation for the ruin of his professional career and his lost years in prison. The pardon must be a source of some satisfaction to Sir A. Conan Doyle, Mr. R. D. Yelverton and others who worked so hard to secure the redressal of a gross miscarriage of justice. You will remember that the original conviction for cattle-maiming was largely based on the evidence of a quantity of anonymous letters, many of which were alleged to have been written by Mr. Edalji himself. It is a remarkable fact that precisely similar letters continue to reach Sir A. Conan Doyle at the present time, and there is a good deal of reason for suspecting their author to be the original criminal. A reward has been offered for the detection of the writer. It is a queer commentary on our legal system if the real criminal is still free and living in this country while compensation is refused to the man who suffered for the other's misdeeds. Probably the last echoes of the case were heard in questions in Parliament on Wednesday when Sir Gilbert Parker asked the Home Secretary whether in view of the issue of a free pardon, he would reconsider the decision not to compensate Mr. Edalji for his wrongful imprisonment and the ruin of his professional career. Mr. Gladstone, who is a stubborn man, replied that after careful consideration of the facts of the case he could not alter the Home Office decision. Sir G. Parker then asked if it was not unprecedented for compensation to be refused to the victim of a miscarriage of justice. Mr. Gladstone answered that he knew of no analogous case. Thereupon Mr. Pike Pease asked : Does the issue of a free pardon to Mr. Edalji mean that in the opinion of the Home Office he was innocent of the charge on which he was convicted. No answer was returned. It is one of Mr. Gladstone's best points that when he has nothing to say, he says it.

AN ACTOR PIRATE.

A correspondent in Berlin tells me of a forthcoming audacious venture by Herr Bonn, the eccentric German actor-manager. Herr Bonn has been making a small fortune by pressuring in Germany and Austria wholly unauthorised plays based on "Sherlock Holmes" and "The Hound of the Baskervilles." Sir A. Conan Doyle, objecting very strongly to the plays themselves and to their production without consultation with him, has instituted actions for damages against Herr Bonn, which are now pending. Herr Bonn is bent on carrying the war into the enemy's country, and his plan shows an armour plated boldness which compels the average man's reluctant admiration. The German manager has, I am informed, engaged an Englishman to translate the piratal German versions into English and intends to perform both plays in London. The work of translation is, it seems, now actually in hand, and the staging of the plays in London is set down for the autumn. Herr Bonn, speaking from a ripe experience, declares that there is nothing in the English copyright laws to prevent his enterprise. Sir A. Conan Doyle has, it is said, written him a letter in the strongest terms of protest threatening opposition by every possible means, to the production of the plays. The German manager is undaunted and is reported to be already negotiating for the employment of an English company. For the credit of the London stage it is to be hoped that these negotiations will fail. If they do not, there should be some interesting developments in the next few months.

A PAGE FROM HISTORY.

An extraordinarily interesting document came under the hammer this week—nothing less than the fatetul order for the massacre of Glencoe. Prior to its sale the auctioneer announced that the owner was prepared to give the purchaser an undertaking that if at any time it was proved to be other than genuine all moneys paid would be returned plus five per cent interest. The document which was bought by a book dealer, Mr. Tregaskis, for £1,40), runs as follows :—

You are hereby ordered to fall upon the Rebells, the McDonalds of Glencoe, and putt all to the sword under seventy. You are to have a special care that the old fox and his sones doe upon no account escape your hands you are to secure all the avenues that no man escape. This you are to putt in executione att fyve of the clock precisely ; and by that time or verie shortly after it I'll strive to be att you with a stronger party ; if I doe not come to you att fyve, you are not to tary for me butt to fall on. This is by the Kings Special command, for the good and safty of the country, that these miscreants be outt off root and branch. See that this be putt in executione without feud or favour, else you may expect to be dealt with as one not true to King nor Government, nor a man fitt to cary Commission in the Kings Service. Expecting you will not faill in the fulfilling hereof, as you love your selfe. I subscribe these with my hand att Balichoilis (feb : 12, 1692.

(Sd) Ro. Duncanson.
ffor ther Matios Service
To Capt.
Robert Campbell
of Glenlyon.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of India has fixed Friday, June 28th, as the day of celebration of the birthday of our beloved Sovereign. It may be remembered that his last birthday was celebrated in India on June 26th.

The principle which guides the officials at Simla in fixing the day is best known to themselves. India, like any other country, would naturally like to see an occasion celebrated on the day on which it falls To the Indian mind, the logic of officialism fixing the date of observance six months before the real date of the event is beyond comprehension.

June, or any month during the monsoon, is likely to mar the joy of the event, which, luckily falling in cool November, would be more pleasantly enjoyed.

The lot of Bombay, however, is still worse. Of all the days in the week, Friday is the one on which the mercantile community can least spare its staff, being the day of arrival of the inward, and the preparation of despatch of the outward mail.

The lesser sentimentality involved in the New Year's Honours Gazette, succeeding within only two months the Birthday Honours Gazette, should certainly give place to the greater sentimentality of celebrating the birthday on the appropriate day. The adoption of the change by the Government would heartily be welcomed by the millions of His Majesty's loyal subjects throughout India.—Yours, &c.,

H. S. JUSAWALA.

THE SITARAM BUILDINGS FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As both the Police and Press reports regarding the above incident give a somewhat misleading rendering of the name of my Company, I trust you will favour me by inserting this correction.

The proper name of this Fire Office is : L'Union Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., of Paris (L'Union Compagnie Anonyme D'Assurances Contre L'Incendie) and the Bombay representatives of same consist of Messrs. Tata & Sons as Agents, as well as the Branch Office under my control.—Yours, &c.,

J. E. W. HIGH, Local Manager.

DISABILITIES OF INAMDARS.

The following Press Note has been issued :—Government provisionally published certain draft rules under their Notification, dated 18th June 1906, having been advised that, under the existing law as contained in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, inamdars in this Presidency labour under serious disadvantages in the matter of imposing altered assessment under section 48 of the Code and fines under sections 65 and 66 in respect of land appropriated to a non-agricultural purpose in alienated villages into which a survey settlement has been introduced, and that, unless granted a commission under section 88 (*d*), they find a difficulty in granting or refusing permission for such appropriation and in recovering the enhanced revenue which is rightly due to them in respect of it.

These draft rules under section 214 of the Code were framed solely with a view to remove the inamdars' disabilities and enable them to secure their enhanced revenue without being obliged to seek the assistance of the Civil Courts. In response to the invitation to make any representations to Government which might occur to them as necessary, many of the inamdars sent in petitions, the majority of which presented objections based on a complete misunderstanding, not only of the object and intended effect of the draft rules, but also, apparently, of the inamdars' powers and rights and their actual legal position with regard to enforcing them.

After very careful consideration of all petitions received, and of the reports submitted by the District Officers who were consulted, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has directed the revision of the draft rules and their publication as modified and shown in the accompanying notification. The revised differ from the provisional rules in one most material particular, since they make the Collector's action entirely dependent on the inamdars' wishes in every instance. The Collector will take no independent action, but his powers will in future be available for the enforcement of the inamdars' equitable claims. Should the rules be found in working to fail of their intention, Government will be ready to amend or if necessary abrogate them.

The rules will have effect after the formal publication in the Bombay Government *Gazette* of a notification extending Rule 55 (ii) of the Land Revenue Code to alienated villages. The Commissioners will in due course, notify the classes in which the alienated villages of their Divisions have been arranged under Rule 71.

The following are the new rules for lands to which a survey-settlement extends in alienated villages, into which such survey-settlement has been introduced and is still in force :—

1. When land assessed for purposes of agriculture only is subsequently appropriated to any purpose unconnected with agriculture, the assessment upon the land so appropriated shall, unless otherwise directed by Government, be altered in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of section 48 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and fixed and revised by the Collector subject to the rules contained in rule 56 and subject to rule 57 of the Land Revenue Code Rules :

Provided that the powers of the Collector under rules 56 and 57 of the said rules other than the power of estimating the situation value and fixing standard rates of assessment shall be exercised by the holder or holders of the alienated village in respect of land specified in a commission conferring the powers of a Collector under sections 65 or 66 of the said Code upon such holder or holders under section 88 (*d*) of the said Code.

2. For the purposes of determining the amounts of the fines leviable under sections 65 and 66 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, rules 71, 72 except the proviso, 73, 74 and 75 of the Land Revenue Code Rules shall be applied,

Provided that the powers of the Collector under section 65 or 66 respectively of the said Code shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of rules 71, 72 except the proviso, 73, 74 and 75 of the said rules by the holder or holders of the alienated village in respect of land specified in a commission conferring the powers of a Collector under sections 65 or 66 respectively of the said Code upon such holder or holders under section 88 (*d*) of the said Code.

3. When the Collector receives an application under section 65 of the said Code for permission to appropriate to any other purpose land assessed for purposes of agriculture only, he shall forthwith forward to the holder or holders of the alienated village in which the land is situated a copy of the application and shall as soon as possible thereafter also forward to such holder or holders a letter showing the altered assessment or the fine or both leviable upon appropriation of the land to such other purpose and requesting such holder or holders to intimate within one month of the date of the letter whether the application should be granted or refused. If such holder or holders intimate that the application should be granted it shall be granted accordingly, but if such holder or any of such holders intimate that the application should be refused or do not make any intimation within the time specified the application shall be refused.

Provided that no such application shall be granted or refused by the Collector in respect of land specified in a commission conferring the powers of a Collector under section 65 of the said Code upon such holder or holders under section 88 (d) of the said Code, but shall be forthwith forwarded for determination by such holder or holders, and that any such application in respect of any such land may be made to and determined by such holder or holders direct.

4. When the Collector receives information that the holder of land assessed to purposes of agriculture only has rendered himself liable to any of the penalties specified in section 66 of the said Code, the Collector shall address to the holder or holders of the alienated village a letter communicating the information and the liabilities of the holder of the said land and showing the altered assessment or fine or both leviable and requesting the holder or holders of the alienated village to intimate within such time as the Collector considers reasonable whether the liabilities should or should not be enforced. If such holder or holders intimate that the liabilities should be enforced they shall be enforced accordingly, but if such holder or any of such holders intimate that the liabilities should not be enforced or do not make any intimation within the time specified or within such further time as may specially be granted, they shall not be enforced.

Provided that the Collector shall not pass any such order in respect of land specified in a commission conferring the powers of a Collector under section 66 of the said Code upon the holder or holders of the alienated village under section 88 (d) of the said Code but shall forthwith communicate the information for the orders of such holder or holders of the alienated village, and that any such information may be received and acted upon by such holder or holders of the alienated village direct.

5. The Collector or the holder or holders of the alienated village, as the case may be, shall communicate any orders passed by him or them under these rules to the Mamlatdar of the taluka in which the alienated village is situated and the Mamlatdar shall communicate such orders to the applicant or holder of the land concerned and shall direct the village officers to levy any altered assessment or fine so ordered and such altered assessment or fine shall be levied in the same manner as other land revenue and shall be credited wholly to the holder or holders of the alienated village where such holder or holders are entitled to the whole land revenue of the village or proportionately to the share of such holder or holders when such holder or holders are entitled to a proportion only of the land revenue in accordance with the conditions under which such holder or holders hold the alienated village.

6. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to apply to lands which are alienated lands apart from the alienation of the village in which they are situated nor to lands in the actual possession and enjoyment of the holder or holders of the alienated village.

7. For the purpose of these rules the holder or holders of any alienated village shall be taken to mean the actual holder or holders or in cases of doubt the person or persons whose name or names is or are registered as such in the register kept under the provisions of section 53 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Oriental* to Marseilles and London :—

Anderson, Mr A R
Benham, Miss H M
Barker, Mr A W
Browne, Mr D A H
Bennett, Mr P G
Biolo, Mr A K
Beale, Col and Mrs
Conybeare, Mr H R C A
Chaterji, Dr K K
Corbett, Miss E
Dewar Mr F
Drew, Mr J
Edge, Mrs
Erroll, Earlof
Fawcett, Mr and Mrs
French, Mr C G C
Howard, Mr H F
Kemp, Mr A C
Kenny, Lt Col A T
Khan, Mr K M
Mallek, Mr D N
Mann, Mr H
McDowell, Mr A
Macdowell, Mr W
Milne, Mr
Nicolle, Mr and Mrs
Nisbet, Mr
Ousseley, Mr J G
Poston, Mr W J H
Pinto, Mr A L
Picton, Mr J
Ramsay, Mr
Sulton, Mr J F
Smith, Major S B
Smith Major E D
Teafield, Mr J
Whitaker, Mr and Mrs C L
Wigmyer, Mr H D
Wutzler, Mr W
Wiyte, Mr
Wild, Mrs and Inft

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—

From Bangalore to Narasimhaigh care of Busa Merchant Grant Road ; from Cochow to Ambalal, Bombay ; from Quetta to Baroda ; from Benares Cantt to Jaj from Mhow to Major Haig ; from Ambala City to Kanamal Hamchand ; from Calcutta to Bittur Ell Imperial Hotel ; from Poona to Kumrocon Aly by and Fig. Sassoon Dock ; from Peshawar to Bengally ; from about Mis, to Mahamadaraj.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A SUIT FOR A LAKH OF RUPEES.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman was engaged in hearing a suit, in which the Official Assignee of the estate of Agamahomed Rahimkhan sued (1) Mirza Mahomed, son of Abdulhusen, and grandson of Zenal Abedin ; (2) Munna Sultan, widow of Abdulhusen ; (3) Mariam Sultan, and (4) Khadiza Sultan, his daughter, and (5) Mahomedalikhan Mahomednabikhan for determination of rights, taking of accounts, and demanding Rs. 1,00,000 from the fifth defendant, with interest. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General, with Mr. P. J. Padshah, and Mr. Ratilal Mazmudar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the Official Assignee. Mr. R. Branson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by the same Solicitors, appeared for the second, third and fourth defendants. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, and Mr. Bhagubhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchund, Wadia & Co., appeared for the fifth defendant.

The circumstances in which the suit was filed were set out at great length in the plaint. The case was opened by the Hon. Mr. Raikes, and the learned Judge typed the opening down, sentence by sentence, on a type-writer he had with him on the Bench. It appeared from the record that on 18th March 1850 Agamahomed Rahimkhan Shirazi became insolvent in Bombay ; he died in Persia in 1856, without obtaining his discharge under a certificate. Mahomednabikhan, father of the fifth defendant, was among his surviving issue. Insolvent had fraudulently concealed jewels and other property valued at six lakhs. In 1861, when Mahomednabi returned to Bombay, Zenal Abedin treated him with great hospitality, and bestowed on him in marriage a Georgian woman, named Mariam Khanam, from the harem of his son Abdulhusen. By her, Mahomednabi had a son, Mahomedali, the fifth defendant in this suit. Despite these obligations, Mahomednabi demanded the property deposited by his insolvent father. Accounts of it were rendered from time to time, and on 27th August 1882 it had been certified to have increased to Rs. 3,09,000, from Rs. 1,80,000 in September 1863—Zenal died on 14th July 1879: Mahomedali on 5th September 1883. Abdulhusen, son of Zenal, took the latter's widow and child in his own house ; he ultimately married the widow, who was about 40 years of age at the time. Abdulhusen died on 14th April 1900, leaving defendants 1 to 4 as his heirs, and the widow Mariam he had espoused. Her son Mahomedali, on the strength of the accounts and acknowledgments furnished to him by her, filed a suit No. 241 of 1902 to recover Rs. 3 1½,000, with interest, from defendants 1 to 4. In April 1904, plaintiff came to know of the concealment of the property, when the suit was heard, the hearing lasted 26 days. Eventually, the suit was settled by Mahomedali accepting Rs. 1,00,000, with costs as between attorney and client. The defendants pronounced the bulk of the accounts and acknowledgments to be forgeries. On the day after the settlement these documents were destroyed, according to one of the conditions of the consent-decree.

Plaintiff thought valuable evidence had been destroyed, he forthwith got the first and the fifth defendants examined before the Commissioner in Insolvency. Hence the suit and the claim.

Defendants denied the deposit of any valuable property with Zenal Abedin, whose signature was not attached to the alleged acknowledgment. No estate of the insolvent had come into the hands of the first defendant, Mariam Khadnam was not an heir. The consent decree in question had not been taken with the object of defeating the claims either of the Official Assignee or of the insolvent's creditors : nor was evidence in support of such claim destroyed. The fifth defendant had subsequently found that the allegations he had made against Zenal Abedin about keeping insolvent's property in his possession, were made by him under a misapprehension.

The hearing was proceeded with.

CAUSING MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Yella bin Dodkanya, who was in April last convicted by Mr. C. E. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, of mischief by fire with intent to cause damage to agricultural produce, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

On the night of the 28th February last, Tippa and Nagappa, who were employed by the villagers of Ankeri, to watch the stacks of kadbi, belonging to the villagers, saw that the stack of one Venkawa, woman, was on fire. They were at the time in the temple of Durgavva, which is opposite the only entrance to the enclosure, which elsewhere was surrounded by a high hedge of babul and other thorns ; and they got nearly to the gate of the enclosure, when accused rushed out and was apprehended. He was taken to the village Chavdi and handed over to the Patel, who kept him there in custody. The Patel and villagers then made unavailing attempts to put out the fire. The motive alleged for accused's action was Venkavva's refusal to pay him the balance of his wages as her servant till he had completed the full term of service agreed upon between them. As a result of the fire, all the village kadbi was destroyed. The Sessions Judge found upon the evidence that the accused set fire to the woman's stack as alleged. Accused's own explanation was a very lame one, and its only effect was to show that he had quarrelled with Venkavva, and that it was most probable that he set fire to her stack in order to avenge himself on her. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

SILVER INGOTS.

Alleged Wagering Contract.

On the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit brought by Radhakisson Dwarkadas, against Suganchand Abirchand, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 6,868-12-0 with interest and costs. Mr. R. M. Patel and Mr. J. D. Dawar, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. V. Desai and Mr. M. H. Havelivalla, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dyabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that the defendant was indebted to his firm in the sum of Rs. 6,868-12-0 on the 13th December 1903, on which date the defendant passed to the firm an acknowledgment in respect of the amount in the plaintiff's books and also verbally agreed to pay interest on the amount. Plaintiff had repeatedly demanded payment of the sum, but the defendant had failed to pay it or any part thereof.

The defendant in his written statements, denied the truth of the plaintiff's allegations. He said he is only a petty broker, and was asked by the plaintiff to sell on his behalf 25 ingots of silver, but as the intending purchaser refused the rate offered by the plaintiff, the transaction fell through. The intended sale was merely a sutta or wagering contract of silver. Defendant subsequently left for his native country ; and on his return to Bombay, the plaintiff informed him that he had suffered heavy losses in silver speculation, and in order to show to his creditors that he had large outstandings, he asked the defendant to sign the acknowledgment sued upon herein. Plaintiff promised the defendant on his oath that he would not sue him on the same. Defendant relying on the promise and in order to assist plaintiff in his difficulties, allowed the acknowledgment being signed by one Vallabhdas. Defendant did not know how to read or write, and did not know what was written in the acknowledgment. Defendant denied that he ever received the amount mentioned therein or that he was indebted to the plaintiff. Without prejudice to the above defence defendant said that, even if he were indebted to the plaintiff in the above transaction of silver, the same was in respect of a wagering contract. He submitted the suit should be dismissed with costs.

His lordship, after reviewing the circumstances of the case dismissed the suit with costs on the ground that the transaction was a wagering contract.

HIGH COURT FULL BENCH.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Acting Chief Justice of Bombay, has constituted a Full Bench, consisting of himself and the Honourable Justices Chandavarkar, Batty, Davar, and Beaman, to sit on Monday next, the 17th instant, to hear arguments in the Sessions case of Narayan Raghunath Patki, who had been convicted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell of stealing Rs. 80, out of a registered letter in course of transmission through the Bombay Post-Office, in which the accused was clerk, and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. It was contended for the defence that the admission of a certain document was not valid, the then Acting Advocate General, Mr. G. R. Lowndes, having issued a certificate to the effect that the matters required inquiring into, the Chief Justice has constituted the Bench.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, one Omerkhan, a Pathan, was charged with attempting to murder one Moosakhan Alikhan. The facts of the case have already been reported, complainant's case was that some time last month the accused, one Tanskhan, and another Pathan, who had been on bad terms with him, inveigled him into a house in Duncan Road, tied his hands and feet, and attempted to hang him by a rope attached to the ceiling. Preparations having been completed, wiser counsels prevailed, and complainant was let off with a warning not to open his mouth. Subsequently on a process issued at the instance of the complainant Tanskhan was arrested, whilst the other two remained at large. Tanskhan was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions of the Bombay High Court. On Thursday complainant saw Omerkhan at the Shipping Office and got him arrested. Some evidence having been recorded, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Kassan Kanji, Mulji Amra and Dewa Kala, the first accused with house-breaking and theft, and the other two with assisting in disposing of stolen property. The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 28th May the house of one Kanyalal Dewshunker, a broker residing at Mumbadevi, was broken into and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 258 stolen from it. On the following day a part of the property was pledged by the first accused with a Marwari, and while negotiations were being carried on for the sale of the remaining articles the three accused were arrested. After hearing evidence, the Magistrate discharged the third accused, but convicted the other two and sentenced them to six months' rigorious imprisonment.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 14.

If the rain had only held off for an hour it would have been a glorious night at the Connaught Rangers' boxing tournament last night. As it was, the ethereal sluices opened just as the great crowd of spectators was absorbed heart and soul in the boxing tournament which has at tracted entrants from the Royal Scots from Bombay, the Leicesters from Belgaum, the Worcesters from Ahmednagar and the Gunners from Kirkee and elsewhere. No regimental affair has hitherto done this and the Connaughts have reason to be proud of the achievement. What had additional interest to the show was the presence of a large number of native officers and men who came to see the boxing as well as wrestling, but the latter had to be abandoned on account of rain. The following was the order of fighting :—

FEATHER WEIHGTS.—First Round.

Lance Corpl McGuiken, Royal Scots, *vs.* Lance Corporal White, East Lancs. McGuiken not having turned up White had a walk over.

Corpl McEntee, Connaughts, *vs.* Pte Jukes, Worcesters. Jukes won after a good fight.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS.—First Round.

Costello. East Lancs, *vs.* Gunner Perkin, R. F. A. Perkin being overweight dropped into the middles and Costello got a walk over.

Pte Kencally, Worcesters, *vs* Pte Wadham, East Lancs. Wadham having floored his man won with a straight hit on the jaw.

Pte Richardson, Leicesters, *vs.* Gunner Watson, R. F. A. Watson was rendered completely groggy in the first round and he went head over heels out of the ring ; but he came on again only to throw up the sponge.

Pte Neill, East Lancs. *vs.* Gunner Colley R.F.A. The Gunner was very quick with right and left and soon finished Neill.

Pte Williams, Connaughts, *vs.* Pte. Butler R. F. A. Butler went for Williams tooth and nail, and Williams had no option but to retire.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.—First Round.

Pte Wilmer, East Lancs. *vs.* Quarter-Master Sergt. Bruen, Connaught Rangers. This was the most popular fight of the night. Wilmer had the best of the rattling good bout and won.

Bombdr Campbell, R. F. A., *vs.* Lce-Corpl Nelson, East Lancs. Campbell won after a great fight all through.

Pte. Bannon, Connaughts, *vs.* Pte Fields, East Lancs. They fought on gamely and a fourth round was ordered, but the fields were too winded to prolong the combat and Bannon won.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS.

Pte. Ray, Royal Scots, *vs.* Lce-Corpl. Bancroft, East Lancs. Ray won by a slender margin.

Pte. Byrne, Connaughts, *vs.* Dr. Toon, R. F. A. Toon gave up in the first round.

Dr. Morris, 58th Battery, R. F. A., *vs.* Pte Giles, Worcesters. Morris not having turned up Giles had a walk over.

Pte. Walsh, East Lancs. vs. Dr. Miles, 2nd Battery, R. F. A. Walsh dropped into the feathers and Miles had a walk over.

Eight fights had to be postponed on account of rain.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

The Gaiety stage was last night the scene of "The Spring Chicken," a now familiar absurdity which always draws good houses. For once Miss Poppy Poole had a fairly good part, and a pretty little ditty which was much appreciated. A little more of Miss Poole would vary the voices of the company a trifle, and even the sweetest warbler is apt to become a little monotonous if too often heard. As usual Mr. Harry Cole got in heaps of funny quips ; Miss Georgie Corlass and Miss Constance Lait were as excellent as ever, and Miss Doreen O'Connor was superbly attired. Miss Minnie Rayner also had a song, and sang it remarkably well. She is, next to the familiar Georgie, the most popular member of the Company. There was a very fair house, and a most enjoyable evening was had, albeit a cad in a stage box did his best to upset the show by pelting the players with cigarettes and gurgling beerily. He thought himself a great spark till Mr. Harry Cole observed that the ginger-beers seemed to be strong in Bombay, and Miss Corlass apostrophosed him as a "blithering fool," when he gently subsided. To-night the Company put on "Lady Madcap."

THE WEATHER.

A Simla Notification issued by the Port Officer states that the area of equally weather is apparently concentrating off the North Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts.

A later message states : "The disturbance in the Arabian Sea is exercising less influence upon coast stations. The data is insufficient to decide whether it is diminishing in intensity or moving westwards. In the latter case storm may possibly be forming within it.

A further telegram to the Port officer yesterday, from Simla, states :—"no material change since last telegram."

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Queen Helena," Captain John Breaks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta and reports having experienced fresh monsoon and heavy rain.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Oriental," Captain Tocque, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, reports having encountered variable winds up to 52L. ; thence fresh S. W. monsoon and cloudy weather to 62 E ; the wind then changed to North, N. E., heavy squalls of wind and rain lasting for 24 hours ; thence fresh S. E. wind. The Captain also reports that on the 12th June at 4-30 p. m. in Lat. 16·44 N. 63·0 E. he passed the British India steamer "Quilon" wishing to be reported all well.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The disturbances in the Arabian Sea are exercising less influence upon coast stations and the data in hand are insufficient to decide whether it is diminishing in intensity or moving westwards, in which case a storm may possibly be forming within it.

In the Bay of Bengal, the depression is off Ganjam, and has concoutrated somewhat, the conditions being favourable for the formation of storm.

The Monsoon conditions now obtain in Gujerat and in the northern half of the Peninsula, but are not strongly marked.

In Burma, owing to the depression in the Bay, rainfall has diminished, and rain has fallen locally, the principal amounts being :—Port Blair 1/2 an inch, Mergui 2 inches, Tavoy and Moulmein 1/2, Bassein, Akyab, Lashio and Minbu 1/4 inch. Cloud has diminished slightly and skies are now moderately clouded while humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, Silchar reports 2 inches of rain, Dibrugarh 1, Sibsagar 1/2, Guahati 1/4, Shillong and Chirrapoonjee 1/2, Chittagong 1, Barisal and Mymensingh 1/4, Saugor Island, 1 Dinapore 3 and Cuttack 1/2 an inch. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Hoshangabad and Indore had light falls of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air, on the whole, is drier than usual, while temperature is above normal in parts of the United Provinces and in the east of Central India, and nearly normal elsewhere.

In the North-West of India, Mount Abu and Bhuj had 1/4 an inch of rain, Rajkot 2 inches, Ahmedabad 1/2 and Udaipur and Deesa light falls. Cloud persists in Rajputana and Gujerat, but skies are almost clear elsewhere and humidity is nearly normal except in the Punjab, and the east of Rajputana where it is in defect, while temperature has risen slightly but remains low in Baluchistan and on the extreme north, and nearly normal in the rest of the Division.

In the Peninsula, the following rain occurred :—Madras 1 1/2 inches. Masulipatam, Coconada and Malegaon 1/2, Hunnumkonda 1 1/2, Hyderabad 1/4, Ratnagiri and Marmugoa 1/2, Karwar and Mercara 2, Mangalore 1 1/2, Calicut 3 and Cochin and Trivandrum 2 inches. Skies are thickly clouded, and in the east of the Deccan and the adjacent coast districts the air is damper than usual, but humidity is nearly normal elsewhere. The weather is cooler than usual in the central district of the East Coast and at a few stations in the extreme south, but temperature is practically normal over the remainder of the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the North Madras Coast, and local rain in Burma, North-east India and Gujerat and in the interior of the Peninsula.

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUBALLA HILL, JUNE 13.
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In.	Cents.	Total to Date. In.	Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0	00	1	66

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 14th June 1907, was 29·564. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which differ. ent corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 14TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st Nov date.
Bushire	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	0·00	.....	.....
Jask	29·327	SE	8	92·8	80·8	71	....	0·00	—0·11
Muscat	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....
Aden	29·27	NE	11	94·3	83·3	77	....	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29·331	NW	3	105·9	74·7	26	....	0·03	+0·23
Sirsa	29·339	Calm	7	108·3	76·1	30	....	0·00	—0·44
Delhi	29·336	NW	3	104·7	80·2	50	....	0·00	—0·74
Agra	29·329	NE	4	107·9	90·0	26	....	0·01	—0·66
Cawnpore	29·318	E	1	111·4	89·3	38	....	0·00	—0·16
Allahabad	29·301	E	2	111·7	87·9	47	....	0·00	—1·12
Jhansi	29·368	ENE	5	108·3	89·7	61	....	0·02	—1·14
Jacobabad	29·309	NW	2	112·1	89·7	37	....	1·74	plus 1·74
Karachi	29·316	NW	3	110·2	83·8	80	....	0·67	plus 0·67
Jeypore	29·570	Calm	5	103·2	81·6	46	....	0·46	—0·22
Ajmere	29·572	W	7	102·9	82·3	37	....	0·00	—0·50
Deesa	29·535	SW	14	102·3	76·4	89	0·3	0·89	plus 0·33
Ahmedabad ..	29·531	Calm	7	102·6	74·2	76	0·70	2·48	plus 0·98
Bhuj	29·526	ESE	11	104·1	86·0	64	0·61	0·61	plus 0·14
Jamnagar	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....
Dwarka	29·510	ENE	12	90·2	80·2	72	....	1·56	....
Rajkot	29·527	WNW	6	102·9	74·7	51	1·86	1·86	plus 0·89
Bhavnagar Para.	29·510	SE	2	102·1	76·0	89	0·80	1·80	—0·15
Veraval	29·511	E	1	89·6	79·8	85	0·02	0·95	—0·17
Nowanuggar ..	29·570	W	2	100·5	73·6	57	0·00	0·00	—0·24
Indore	29·502	N	4	102·1	75·1	39	0·28	0·30	—2·02
Saugor	29·516	NW	6	102·1	80·4	1	0·06	0·10	—1·39
Jubbulpore ...	29·526	SSW	3	104·0	82·8	45	....	0·00	—1·81
Mohangabad ..	29·562	SSW	5	103·3	76·8	71	....	0·00	—1·62
Khandwa	29·574	NW	5	106·2	77·6	67	....	0·00	—1·97
Raipur	29·573	NE	4	98·8	76·2	56	....	0·23	—1·93
Nagpur	29·54	N	4	102·8	80·2	53	....	0·37	—1·96
Amraoti	29·551	NW	5	99·2	76·8	39	0·01	1·95	—2·02
Akola	29·551	NW	6	102·8	78·4	36	....	0·00	—1·38
Surat	29·591	NE	8	92·7	78·6	79	0·05	2·17

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, MAY 31.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

His Majesty spent the week-end at Sandringham, where on Saturday, he entertained a party of Crimean and Indian Mutiny veterans, and opened a new rifle range. The King with Prince Fushimi of Japan, witnessed extensive field operations at Aldershot on Tuesday. On Wednesday the King presented new colours to the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards.—The Queen and Princess Victoria returned to England on Wednesday.—Princess Henry of Battenberg arrived from Spain on Tuesday.—Princess Christian opened the summer sale at the Royal School of Art Needlework on Monday.—The Dutchess of Connaught presided on the 24th at the annual meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. —Prince Fushimi of Japan on Friday visited Portsmouth, where he was shown over the Dreadnought and the Victory. The Prince motored to Hatfield on Saturday, and on Monday inspected the Guards at Chelsea and Albany-street Barracks.

Cricket.—Middlesex beat Gloucestershire on Friday by ten wickets. On Saturday, the South Africans beat Essex by an innings and 99, Notts beat Leicestershire by nine wickets, Lancashire beat Kent by six runs, Sussex beat Hampshire by ten wickets, Warwickshire drew with Surrey, and Oxford University beat Worcestershire by 86. On Tuesday Surrey beat Gloucestershire by ten wickets. Somerset defeated Sussex by six wickets. On Wednesday, the South Africans beat M. C. C. by three wickets, Essex beat Lancashire by four wickets, Kent beat Derbyshire by an innings and 109 runs, and Yorkshire drew with Hampshire.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church of Scotland Assembly has resolved by a large majority to send down to the Presbyteries a new formula of subscription to the Confession of Faith.—The Bishop of Lincoln presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta.—The Laymen's Missionary Movement was introduced to England on Tuesday at a Queen's-hall meeting, when letters from Captain A. T. Mahan and Mr. Elihu Root were read.—Sir Godfrey Lagden spoke on Tuesday at a meeting in support of the South African dioceses.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Wednesday at a reception of missionaries and other Church workers from abroad.—The Church Reform League held its annual meeting on Wednesday, and the Friends' Foreign Mission Association on Monday.—The Bishop of Hereford, in his triennial visitation, dealt with Welsh disestablishment.

Education.—The Federal Conference on Education was opened on Friday at Westminster by Lord Crewe. On Saturday, Lord Meath presiding, the conference discussed "The Mutual Recognition of Teachers' Certificates" and "The Interchange of Teachers and Inspectors." A sectional discussion on the teaching of English in public schools and to non-English speaking children also took place. On Monday, the conference considered technical education, Lord Reay presiding, and "Agricultural Education." On Tuesday, Lord Elgin presiding, the subject considered was "The Connexion between Elementary and Secondary Schools." On Wednesday, the Conference, under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, discussed the advisability of closer co-operation in the recognition of certificates admitting to courses of study in Universities and technical schools, and also the feasibility of co-operation between the old boys' associations of public schools throughout the Empire.

Ireland.—A great demonstration of Ulster Unionists was held last Friday at Belfast to protest against the Irish Council Bill.—We report further in detail in the campaign against the graziers.

Naval and Military.—Commodore F. T. Hamilton is to succeed Sir Percy Scott as Inspector of Target Practice. Captain R. H. Bacon becomes Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes.—Sir N. Lyttelton is to have the Chief Command in Ireland, Sir W. G. Nicholson succeeding him as Chief of the General Staff. Lord Methuen will take Command in South Africa.—The Duke of Connaught on Wednesday inspected the Chelsea Hospital pensioners.—Lord Cheylesmore presided on Monday at a meeting of the National Rifle Association. The Bisley Meeting opens on July 8.

Parliament.—The House of Lords reassembled on the 28th. The Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. On the 29th the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal was discussed on the motion of Lord Elgin and others.—The House of Commons reassembled on the 23rd, when agricultural matters and prison life were discussed on Civil Service votes. On the 24th, the Merchant Shipping Bill and the Vaccination Bill were read a second time. On the 27th Mr. Harcourt introduced the Small Holdings and Allotments Bill.

On the 28th the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill was discussed in Committee. A proposal to retain the present Militia system was rejected by 260 to 80 and another amendment to exclude the Yeomanry from the control of the County Associations by 296 to 89. An amendment was agreed to prohibiting County Associations from financially assisting school cadet corps in respect of boys under 16. The Bill was further discussed on the 29th.—Captain Balfour, M.P. (C) for the Hornsey Division has resigned.

Sir John Kirk, Secretary of the Ragged School Union has been presented with his portrait and a cheque for £2,000 at the Mansion house.

The Warrant for the Massacre of Glencoe was sold on Wednesday for £1,400.

Wills.—Lord Goschen's estate is valued at £141,568 gross.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The annual conference of Premiers was opened at Brisbane on Monday. The Queensland Premier proposed the establishment of a national bank to manage State debts. Sir John Forrest states that if the conference does not come to an agreement the Commonwealth Government will take over State debts amounting to 220 millions.

South Africa.—A serious strike riot occurred on the night of the 22nd at the Robinson Mine on the Rand. A demonstration at the Crocsus Mine on the 23rd was dispersed by cavalry. The Reef is now completely garrisoned. Many strikers have returned to work, and large numbers of Afrikanders have been recruited.—Lord Selborne opened the Inter-Colonial Council on Tuesday. The Budget showed a deficit of £180,000, and the estimates for the coming year anticipated a reduction of revenue and expenditure of £800,000.—General Botha arrived at Cape Town on Tuesday. —At a celebration of the 25th anniversary of the legalization of the Taal in the Cape Parliament, Mr. Steyn urged the need for obtaining equality of language. Providence had placed in South Africa two of the most obstinate peoples in the world, but also, he hoped, two of the most sensible. They must cease to butt their heads together and must understand each other.—The Cape Winegrowers Congress demands that natives should be allowed to consume light wines. —Sir Donald Currie, for the South African shipping interest, proposes certain reductions in freights and a modification of the rebate system.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The Social Democrats will number 83 in the new Chamber; Christian Socialist Anti-Semites, 67; German Clericals, 29; German Progressives, 23; German Populists or Radicals 21; German Agrarians, 21. The remaining 152 seats are divided among some 15 groups.

China.—There has been an outbreak in Wongkong, all the officials having been murdered and the yamens burnt.—An international fair at Shanghai for the famine relief fund has been very successful, the Chinese and foreigners of all nationalities co-operating for the first time.

France.—The King and Queen of Norway arrived in Paris on Monday and were welcomed by President Fallieres, who entertained them at a State banquet. On Tuesday, their Majesties attended a reception by the municipality and a gala performance at the Opera. President Fallieres will return their Majesties' visit later in the year.—The Government's reply to the French demands for satisfaction for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp is a substantial acquiescence.

Germany.—The British journalists now visiting Germany were on Wednesday entertained at a banquet in Berlin. Among the speakers were the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the British Ambassador.—The Emperor on Tuesday unveiled five statues of Princes of the House of Orange, in front of the Royal Castle.—Duke John Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has been elected Regent of Brunswick.

Portugal.—Conservatives and Progressives alike protest against the present *regime* as one of absolutism. The King has signed dictatorial decrees improving the position of civil officials and the pension and promotion systems for non-commissioned officers.

Russia.—In the Duma on the 23rd, M. Stolypin explained the Government scheme of agrarian reform declaring strongly against compulsory expropriation. —Under new rules of debate, the Duma, on Tuesday, reached a resolution condemning terrorism, which was rejected.—The Duma has voted £1,750,000 for Government famine relief.—The Finnish Diet was opened on Saturday. Nineteen women members were present.

Obituary.—The Bishop of Newcastle, Dr. Lloyd; Baron von Roggenbach; Gen. J. B. Dennys; Col. T. Deane; Major H. M. Patterson; Capt. the Hon. J. C. Bruce, R.N.; Mr. J. G. Alger; Mr. W. Bassett; Mrs. McKinley; Mrs. Richard Cadbury.—*Times*.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, May 27, Sir Henry Cotton asked the Prime Minister: On what date the Indian Budget will be taken.

Mr. Herbert Roberts had a similar question down.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: On Thursday, June 6.

FACTORY LABOUR IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, May 28, Sir Andrew Torrance asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is able to state if Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith found the conditions of factory labour in India such as to require legislative enactment to shorten the hours of work, or did he find that the conditions were such as not to call for any legislative interference.

Mr. Morley: The report is with the Government of India, and I am in communication with that Government as to its publication at a very early date.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Wednesday, May 23, Sir Henry Cotton asked the Prime Minister: Whether, having regard to the character of the interests involved, to the anxiety felt in this House and in the country regarding the present position of affairs in India, to the fact that the debate on the Budget is the only occasion afforded to the House to discuss Indian subjects, and to the importance of allowing the Secretary of State an opportunity of making a full reply to the questions raised, he will allow the discussion on the Indian Budget this year to be extended over two days.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: I think one day should suffice—it will be a full day—unless in the meantime new incidents should arise, which, I hope, will not be the case.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

In answer to Mr. Rees, Mr. Churchill said: An inquiry was some time ago addressed to his Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai by dealers in Indian opium at that port as to what action his Majesty's Government proposed to take in regard to the anti-opium proposals of the Chinese Government. Last month a reply was sent through his Majesty's Minister at Pekin that it was not possible at the present stage of the question to state the action which his Majesty's Government might eventually take on the proposals of the Chinese Government for restricting the importation of foreign opium; but that the request of the dealers to be made acquainted at the earliest possible date with the measures decided upon would be borne in mind. The memorialists were further informed that the summary of the Chinese Government's proposals, communicated to the Press from Pekin, made it clear that a gradual restriction of the trade in the course of a term of years was contemplated.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the public meeting of zemindars at Rawal Pindi on April 21, for speaking at which three barristers are being prosecuted for sedition, passed resolutions complaining of the increase in the land revenue imposed at the present settlement, and authorising the district association to forward their petition and memorialise the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for relief against the increased assessment, and complaining that, while the sugar and cotton industries of the country had well-nigh been destroyed by the competition of the well-organised capital and labour of foreign countries and the help given to them by their States in the shape of reduction of freights, the Government had increased the water rate on sugarcane and cotton 100 per cent. in the tract irrigated by the Bens Doab Canal to the injury of those indigenous industries, which were already dying out; and whether he will issue instructions to prevent the increase of the land tax and the irrigation cess at the same time.

Mr. Morley: I understand that one resolution referred to the recent revision of the land assessment in the Rawal Pindi district, and another to the revised water rates for the Bari Doab Canal. The Rawal Pindi district and the districts irrigated by the canal are some 300 miles apart. There was no question of simultaneous enhancement of land revenue and canal rates in the same districts. The increase in the canal rates was proposed as the result of inquiries which showed that the Barri Doab rates were below those of other similar canals, and that considerably higher rates could be paid without difficulty. The sugar-cane rate was increased by fifty per cent. and the cotton rate by twenty per cent. The area under these crops has increased largely, and their cultivation is very profitable. The levy of the new rates has been postponed for twelve months and all representations made by the cultivators regarding them are to be carefully considered.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the riots which took place at Rawal Pindi on May 2 were due to the Land Colonisation Act; and, if so, whether he will advise the Government of India to suspend the operations of that Act pending a public inquiry.

Mr. Morley: My hon. friend will have learned from the newspapers that the Viceroy has withheld his assent from the Colonisation Bill, and I may say that his action has my full and entire approval. I must point out to my hon. friend, what may possibly have escaped his attention, that the Rawal Pindi district was not affected by the provisions of the Bill. (Laughter.)

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that the arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai without trial has fired the indignation of his Majesty's subjects in India, he will either bring him to trial or release him, and so help to restore law and order and respect for British justice.

Mr. Morley: I am aware that the circumstances mentioned by my hon. friend have been viewed with lively disapproval by some sections of his Majesty's Indian subjects and with lively approvals by other sections.—(Opposition cheers)—and I cannot at all agree with my hon. friend that either the trial or the release of the person detained would by any means help to restore law and order. (Opposition cheers.)

Dr. Rutherford asked the right hon. gentleman: Whether he would inform the House on what charge this gentleman had been arrested and deported without trial.

Mr. Morley replied that under the regulations of 1818, under which he was arrested, the formulation of a charge that could be brought forward and substantiated was not necessary.

Dr. Rutherford asked: Whether the right hon. gentleman had himself received any evidence justifying this serious undertaking on the part of the Indian Government.

Mr. Morley said he had not the least desire to evade any of these questions, but it would be far more convenient if his hon. friend would possess himself in patience for only a week, when it would be his duty and satisfaction to explain to the House the whole of this matter. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Grady said he desired to ask the right hon. gentleman a simple question. Was it not a fact that this gentleman was arrested as a result of speaking at a meeting against the increase of the land and irrigation taxes; whether he considered that to be sedition, and whether it came within the purview of the regulations of 1818?

Mr. Morley: My hon. friend calls that a simple question! (Laughter.) To answer it would involve me in complexities which would take at least half an hour.

Mr. Lea asked: Whether there was any other place under the British flag where these "lettres de cachet" obtained as they did in India.

No answer was returned.

LAND REVENUE.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the total amount of the land revenue for the whole of India, excluding Upper Burma, in the years 1855, 1875, 1895, and 1905; and if he will also state the total land revenue of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab for the same years.

Mr. Morley:

LAND REVENUE, GROSS RECEIPTS.

	1855-56.	1875-76.	1895-96.	1905-06.
	£	£	£	£
India (excluding Burma).	11,089,558	13,786,725	15,810,634	16,809,866
Madras.....	2,428,167	3,030,009	3,339,706	3,521,140
Bombay (including Sind and Satara).	1,897,149	2,460,236	3,251,209	2,816,228
North-West Provinces and Oude (latterly United Provinces of Agra and Oude.....	3,474,237	3,768,784	4,011,296	3,926,014
Punjab.....	636,229	1,334,078†	1,597,800	1,604,609‡
Central Provinces*.....	280,965	405,257	511,555	572,162§

* Entered in the accounts for 1855-56 as the Nagpore Territory.

† Including the Delhi Territory which was transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab in 1858.

‡ Including the North-West Frontier Province.

§ Excluding Berar.

Note.—The accounts do not distinguish the figures of the revenue in Upper Burma. The land revenue for the whole province of Burma has therefore been excluded from the totals given. The figures are expressed in pounds sterling, and represent the total land revenue collected in rupees and converted at the rate of 15 rs to 1*l*.

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India: What was the total expenditure on the Army in India in 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, and 1906.

Mr. Morley: The desired particulars are as follows—1870-71, 11,917,000*l*.; 1880-81, 16,996,000*l*.; 1890-91, 14,914,000*l*.; 1900-1901, 15,020,000*l*.; 1906-1907 (revised estimate), 19,934,000*l*.

LAND REVENUE OF RAWAL PINDI.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India: What was the land revenue of the Rawal Pindi district of the Punjab in 1861, 1881, 1901, and according to the new settlement just concluded.

Mr. Morley: The first regular settlement was not made until 1865. Before that date varying annual settlements were in force. The first year for which figures are available in 1864. It is accordingly shown in the statement below. The assessment made in the regular settlement of 1865 was in force until 1884. The assessment of the second regular settlement continued till 1904.

1864. Summary Settlement.	1881. First Regular Settlement.	1901. Second Regular Settlement.	New Settlement.
£	£	£	£
29,800	27,500	36,100	45,000

The figures throughout are for the district as now constituted. Rupees have been converted into sterling at the rate of fifteen to 1*l*.

REVENUE FROM IRRIGATION.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India: What was the total net revenue derived from irrigation in India, after passing all charges of maintenance, in 1881-82 1901-1902, and in 1906-1907; and what was the total capital invested in irrigation works in 1906.

Mr. Morley: The revenue derived from irrigation as shown in the accounts of the Government of India, the charges for working expenses and maintenance and for interest, and the net result for the three years mentioned, are given in the following statement:—

	1881-82.	1901-02.	1906-07 (Revised Estimate).
	£	£	£
Major works:			
Receipts, including portion of land revenue credited to irrigation	899,000	2,373,000	3,344,000
Working expenses and maintenance.	304,000	702,000	950,000
Interest	534,000	944,000	1,078,000
Net revenue.....	61,000	727,000	1,316,000
Minor works and navigation:			
Receipts	87,000	165,000	187,000
Charges	527,000	719,000	905,000
Net expenditure.....	440,000	554,000	718,000

	1881-82. Net Expenditure.	1901-1902. Net Revenue.	1906-1907. Net Revenue.
	£	£	£
Net result.....	379,000	173,000	598,000

The capital outlay on irrigation works to March 31, 1906, was 31,429,000*l*.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MILITARY OFFICERS IN THE BOMBAY POLITICAL SERVICE.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will grant a return showing the present pay and allowances of military officers in the Bombay Political Service as compared with the pay and allowances of military officers of the same length of service in the general cadre of the Indian Political Department.

Mr. Morley: The information is already to be found in the Bombay Civil List and the Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department, both of which are published.

But I have no objection to giving a return. Perhaps the honourable member will communicate with me as to the form it should take.

THE CANTONMENT ACT OF 1899.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will suggest to the Government of India the expediency of amending the Cantonment Act of 1899, so as to admit of private house property within cantonments being placed under the control of civil officers.

Mr. Morley: The existence of the troops being the "raison d'etre" of the cantonment, it is essential that the military authority should have complete control over the general arrangements, and not least over all house property within the cantonment area. The powers given to the magistrate who represents the civil power provide sufficiently for its intervention when necessary, and I am not prepared to suggest the amendment of the Cantonment Act, 1899, in the manner suggested.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY THROUGH CUTCH.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will lay upon the table of the House the correspondence with the Government of India in regard to the proposed construction of a railway through the territory of the Rao of Cutch.

Mr. Morley: There is no recent correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of the construction of a railway through the territory of the Rao of Cutch or by the alternative route of which a reconnaissance was undertaken last year. When a despatch has been received from the Government of India and has been dealt with, I will consider whether the correspondence can be laid upon the table of the House.

TRIAL OF CASES BY CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will take such steps as may be necessary to debar cantonment magistrates at Lucknow from trying cases instituted in their capacity as secretaries of cantonment committees.

Mr. Morley: The organisation of cantonments in India places the executive authority in the hands of a cantonment magistrate who is also secretary to a cantonment committee of which the commanding officer of the cantonment is the chairman. There is no possibility as the law stands of transferring the hearing of cases within cantonments to other officers than cantonment magistrates, nor would such a transfer be consistent with the system of prompt and strict military administration which necessarily prevails in an area occupied by troops.

PUNJAB LAND COLONISATION BILL.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay upon the table a copy of the Punjab Land Colonisation Bill as originally presented to the Punjab Legislative Council and of the Act as finally passed together with the official reports of the debates in Council relating thereto.

Mr. Morley: I have not yet received from India the Bill as finally passed. But I shall be happy to lay on the table the Bill as introduced, the Select Committee's report and amended Bill and the report of the debates in the Council, if the honourable member will move for them.

THE PROPOSED BOMBAY-SIND CONNECTION RAILWAY.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: In view of the fact that on July 18 last the Bombay Government stated that they had forwarded to the Government of India a memorial from the Cutch inhabitants of Bombay relative to the proposed Bombay-Sind connection railway, will he ascertain why that memorial has not been submitted to him; and will he consider the point set forth in the memorial before a route is definitely adopted.

Mr. Morley: The original memorial referred to has not yet been received by me. Under rule a memorial is forwarded with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion by the Government. I presume that the transmission of this memorial has been delayed pending the consideration by the Government of India of the question involved. I will inquire and will consider the memorial before finally approving either route. Meanwhile, there is no immediately prospect of the construction of a line.

EAST INDIA (PLAGUE).

On Thursday, May 30, return presented—relative thereto [Address May 29; Dr. Rutherford]; to lie upon the table.

PUNJAB LAND COLONISATION BILL.

Address for "Return of the Punjab Land Colonisation Bill as originally presented to the Punjab Legislative Council; of the report of the Select Committee thereon; and of the debates in Council relating thereto." (Sir Henry Cotton.)

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

Mr. Moore asked the Prime Minister whether Sir Antony MacDonnell had expressed his desire to be relieved of the duties of his office of Under Secretary.

Mr. C. Craig asked the Prime Minister whether it was the intention of the Government to transfer Sir Antony Macdonnell from the Under-Secretaryship of Ireland to an Indian appointment.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman: The answer to this question and to the question of the hon. member for South Antrim is in the negative.

FACTORY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Shackleton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received the report of Sir Hamilton Smith regarding his inquiry into the hours of labour and conditions of Factory life in Bombay; and, if so will such report be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Morley: I have received informally from the Viceroy an advance copy of the report. It will be published at a very early date by the Government of India to whom it was made. I shall take steps to lay copies upon the table of the House.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

BRUSSELS, May 27 (*Morning Post*).—The Report Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference assembled here has decided to transmit to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of all the European States to be represented at The Hague Conference the resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Conference. These resolutions were despatched to-day. They are accompanied by a letter signed by Lord Weardale, who presided over the London sitting, pointing out that the resolutions were adopted unanimously by the 615 members representing twenty-three Parliaments.

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference dwells particularly on the following points. It is of opinion that it would be an advantage to give The Hague Conferences a more permanent influence over the task of pacification, and that the Powers should labour to make these Conferences periodical; that the Powers in appointing their representatives to the second Conference at The Hague should instruct them to seek the means of creating a Consulting Committee whose duties would consist in preparing the codification and the development of the rights of nations.

The Conference adopts the Arbitration Treaty proposed by its committee, and recommends it to the consideration of the Powers. It also expresses the hope that in all Arbitration Treaties reserving national independence, vital interests, and so forth the Powers should insert the following clause, which the United States of America and Great Britain adopted in the draft of the Treaty of 1897:—"Should there arise between the contracting parties a conflict which according to the terms of the Agreement shall not be submitted to arbitration the contracting parties shall not have recourse to any measure of hostility of any nature whatsoever before having, jointly or separately, demanded according to the circumstances of the case, either the constitution of an International Committee of investigation or the mediation of one or more friendly Powers."

The Conference, having regard to the increase in naval and military expediture, which weighs so heavily on humanity, and which is universally admitted to be intolerable, expresses the hope that the question of the limitation of armaments will form a subject of discussion at the coming Conference at The Hague, and it has resolved that each group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union shall without delay submit this resolution to its Government and shall exercise powerful pressure on its Parliament in order that the question of limitation of armaments shall become the subject of the national consideration required to assure the success of an Inter-Parliamentary discussion.

The Hague Conference is urged to define by treaty contraband of war as being confined to arms, munitions of war, and explosives; to maintain the principle that a ship carrying contraband of war or other merchandise not contraband of war shall not be destroyed, and to lay down that even between belligerents private property shall be inviolate on sea just as it is on land.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24 (*Times*).—The Duma, by a majority consisting of Constitutional Democrats, Mahomedans, and members of the Right, voted to-day a sum of 1,750,000*l.* to defray the cost of Government famine relief. The Poles and members of the Toil group abstained from voting, and the Extreme Right absented themselves, as they generally do when there is the slightest chance of the Socialists injuring the Government and helping on dissolution.

The arbitrary suppression of the "Rusa" elicits sharp criticism of the Government. In Opposition circles it is regarded as a sign of the renewal of repressive measures.

St. Petersburg, May 24 (*Reuter*).—In reply to the loyal telegram sent to him by the Council of the Empire expressing gratitude for his recent preservation from danger, the Czar has sent the following telegram:—

"I heartily thank the Council of the Empire for the expression of its sentiments. I am convinced that the Council will be of real aid to me in all its works. As for my life, it is not precious to me provided that Russia lives in glory, peace and prosperity."

The *Times* correspondent writes:—A large number of towns and cities have already expressed their loyalty Te Deums and congratulatory messages to the Emperor on the defeat of the regicidal plot. These demonstrations are bound to become general as knowledge of the nefarious designs upon the Sovereign extends. I have reason to believe that the Government is chagrined by the untimely and sensational stories published abroad. The discovery of the plot dates back, as the Premier told the Duma, to February, and was due to the fidelity of a soldier of the Imperial escort, who had been seduced by a revolutionary girl student into promising to admit the conspirators into the Palace. The ringleaders were arrested on April 12, but the authorities purposely kept the matter a profound secret, in the belief that they would ultimately capture all the conspirators. The premature disclosures, however, will, it is feared, defeat these hopes. The reality of the danger to the Sovereign's life lends a pathetic interest to the message sent by his Majesty to the Council of the Empire, in which he repeated the historic words of the greatest of his ancestors, the Czar Peter, to the effect that his life was not dear to him, if only Russia were mighty and prosperous.

GERMANY.

A report published by some British newspapers stating that the German authorities had discovered a German-Russian plot against the life of the German Emperor, and that some arrests were the outcome of this discovery, is semi-officially declared to be without foundation. A report published by the Berlin "Lokal Korrespondenz" in the same sense is therefore also groundless.

Duke John Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was unanimously elected by the Brunswick Diet on May 28 to fill the office of Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick, which has been vacant since the death of Prince Albrecht of Prussia on Sept. 13, 1906. The legitimate heir to the Duchy of Brunswick is the Duke of Cumberland, the son of the late King George V. of Hanover, since the succession passed to the younger Guelph line upon the death of Duke William of Brunswick in 1884. Now, as then, all endeavours to induce the Duke of Cumberland to renounce his claims to the former Kingdom of Hanover as the condition of his accession or that of his son in Brunswick have failed.

FRANCE.

King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway arrived in Paris on May 27, and were received at the railway-station by President Fallieres and Mme. Fallieres, the Presidents of the two Chambers, the members of the Ministry, and the British Ambassador. After an interchange of cordial greetings, the royal visitors were driven to their apartments at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs amid great demonstrations of welcome from immense crowds of spectators. Their Majesties afterwards visited the President at the Elysee, and in the evening were entertained there at a State banquet. On the 28th the King of Norway received the members of the Diplomatic Corps and afterwards paid a visit to M. Loubet. The King and Queen lunched at the Norwegian Legation to meet the President of the Republic and Mme. Fallieres. After visiting various places of interest in Paris, their Majesties attended a reception by the municipality at the Hotel de Ville. In the evening there was a gala performance at the Opera. The King and Queen of Norway on May 29 received a visit from Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria. They afterwards spent the day, in company with President and Mme. Fallieres at Versailles. In the evening their Majesties were entertained at dinner by M. Pichon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is announced that President Fallieres will return their Majesties' visit during the late summer or autumn.

At the Ministerial Council on May 25, M. Pichon informed his colleagues that the French and Japanese Governments were now in complete agreement with regard to the terms of the *entente*, which he communicated to them. It is expected that the document will be published immediately after it has been signed.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* describes an important decision taken by the majority of the French bishops in creating a body of laymen in each parish which will fulfil part of the functions of the kind of vestry which existed under the Concordat.

A great demonstration of people interested in wine-growing, attended by some 200,000 persons, took place on May 26 at Carcassonne, to support the demand for stringent legislation to prevent adulteration in the wine industry.

SPAIN.

The fourth section of the Court of Appeal in Madrid will begin on June 3 the trial of the Anarchists Ferrer, Nakens, Majaral, Martinez, Mata, and the wife of the last named, Concepcion Cuesta, who are charged with complicity in the dynamite outrage in Madrid on May 31, 1906. All six accused have been in Madrid Cellular prison since the beginning of June. The Public Prosecutor considers that the facts show that there was an attempt to commit regicide. As the principal criminal, the Catalan Anarchist Moral, escaped on the day of the outrage and committed suicide when about to be arrested, Ferrer is accused as an accomplice before the fact, which the penal code punishes with sixteen years' penal servitude. The other accused are to be prosecuted for having knowingly aided and abetted the concealment and escape of Moral, and will have to suffer nine years' penal servitude if the Court grants the demands of the Public Prosecutor. The trial is to take place, without a jury before a court composed of five judges and an appeal can be made from their decision to the Supreme Court. The defence of the accused has been undertaken by the Catalan Republican and Nationalist Deputies Ansuerga and Menendez Dallarles and other well-known Republican barristers. The trial will be a prolonged one, as the prosecution and the defence will adduce much evidence and call numerous victims of the outrage. Ferrer and Nakens make no secret of the fact that they hold extreme Anarchist views.

TURKEY.

It is reported from Constantinople that the British Embassy will claim damages from the Porte for the raiding by Arabs of the British ship "Kilburn," which went ashore in the Red Sea on April 27.

The "Wiener Allegemeine Zeitung" states that the German Ambassador in Constantinople, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, will not return to Constantinople as Ambassador, but be definitely replaced by Baron Kiderlen-Wachter, who has ostensibly been appointed to manage the Constantinople Embassy during the the Ambassador's absence at The Hague Conference. The Ambassador is recalled on account of the constant diminution of German influence in Constantinople and the strained personal relations between him and the Sultan. An eloquent sign of the changed position of the German Embassy in Constantinople was the cutting off of the water supply for a fountain erected to commemorate the Emperor William's visit to Constantinople.

The *Temps* publishes an article on Macedonian affairs which takes a diametrically opposite view to that of the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, who stated in the Italian Senate that slow but sure progress was being realised in the work of bettering the Macedonian Administration. The *Temps* considers the financial condition of the Macedonian vilayets bad and the political condition bordering on anarchy. Without attempting to apportion the blame for the country's sufferings between the Greek, Serb, and Bulgar bands and occasionally marauding soldiery, whose frequently deferred pay is almost an incentive to pilfering, the *Temps* expresses anxiety lest a crisis should break out at an unforeseen moment and entail serious consequences beyond the immediate area of Macedonian affairs.

MOROCCO.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on May 26:—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, submitted to yesterday's Ministerial Council the reply of Ben Sliman, the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French demands for satisfaction addressed to the Maghzen after the murder of Dr. Mauchamp. Those demands were as follows:—

First, the recall and imprisonment at Tangier of the Pasha of Marakesh, guilty of having egged on the crowd against Dr. Mauchamp. Secondly, an inquiry at Marakesh by the French Consul at Mogador with the view of discovering the guilty parties and fixing the responsibility. Thirdly, punishment of the assassins of Dr. Mauchamp and of M. Charbonnier and the assailants of M. Dassallas and of M. de Gloncourt. Fourthly payment of an indemnity to be subsequently fixed by the French Government for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp. Fifthly, the immediate organisation of the new police stipulated for by the Act of Algeciras. Sixthly, application of the Franco-Moroccan agreements of 1901 and 1902 in the frontier region, notably as regards the formation of a police body in that zone. Seventhly, the recall and official disavowal of the Shereef Mulai Idris, who was sent by the Moroccan Government into Mauritania and who directed the revolt of the tribes of Adrar against French authority. Eightly, cessation of the despatch of arms by the Maghzen to the Sheikh Ma el Ainin. Ninthly settlement of the different claims which have long since been presented to the Maghzen and of which it has been impossible to obtain examination by the latter.

It will be remembered that the Maghzen began by giving an equivocal answer to the French demands, but as anticipated in your Paris correspondence the occupation of Ujda and the firm attitude of the French Government, who insisted upon obtaining full satisfaction had its effect on the Maghzen. The answer read to the Ministerial Council yesterday by M. Pichon is a substantial acquiescence in the French demands. M. Regnault the French Minister at Tangier has now been instructed to enter into pourparlers with the Moorish authorities in view of settling the details and obtaining their execution.

A despatch from Tangier to the *Matin* says:—There is no truth in the reports of strained relations between M. Regnault and Dr. Rosen the French and German Ministers. Their relations have always been marked by courtesy as is sufficiently proved by their frequent visits to each other. Dr. Rosen was as the French legation again yesterday, and today M. Regnault with the other Diplomatists, went to bid farewell to the German Minister who is going on leave. In fact, the whole Diplomatic Body is working together most harmoniously.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Acting on instructions from Washington, District Attorney Devlin is continuing his investigation of the wrecking of the Folsom-street restaurant. All the evidence thus far shows that it was a fight with union men who invaded the place to administer a thrashing to other work men for patronising a Jap restaurant. The demonstrations one and all have occurred in the poorer quarters of the city where hooliganism is not rented on the Japanese alone.

The feeling of the State and City officials is frankly expressed that Japan is making a great outcry about incidents which, in the case of other nationalities, would be regarded as mere police court affairs. During the recent labour troubles attacks upon non-union concerns were frequent and quite regardless of the nationality of the proprietors.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—May 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W C Smyth, RE, B
Capt G R Hearn, RE, B
Capt HBD Campbell, R E, B
Capt J C C Angelo, B
Capt C E Luard, B
Capt A McKendrick, IMS, B
Capt E Ward, B
Capt H A Williams, B
Mr F B Bradley-Birt, B Cov
Mr L W Reynolds, B Cov
Mr A J W Kitchen, B Cov
Mr R W Carlyle, C I E, B Cov
Mr E P Fawcett, B Cov
Mr L J Kershaw, B Cov
Mr A Gaitskell, B Cov
Mr J F Connolly, B Cov
Mr J C E Branson, B Cov
Mr J P Hardiman, B Cov
Mr W A E Blakeman, B
Mr W L C Bain, B
Mr O Burne, B
Mr H J Brereton, B
Mr R W Blair, B
Mr A T Halliday, B
Mr R F Roberts, B
Mr P T R Kellner, B
Mr G G White, B
Mr A Pakenham-Walsh, B
Mr J Izat, B
Mr B Adarji, B
Mr A W E Standley, B
Mr B McCraith, B
Mr F Calderbank, B
Mr Ba Kyaw, B
Mr F W Galloway, B
Mr R T Fanshawe, B
Mr S S Day, B
Mr W Wilkinson, B
Mr G T W Olver, B
Mr E A Leach, B
Mr H W Grange, C I E, B
Mr C B Cotterell, M Cov
Mr C J Weir, M Cov
Mr E P Walsh, M Cov
Mr A A Hall, M
Mr M Loam, M
Mr F L C Cowley-Brown, M
Mr J J Whiteley, M
Capt H A F Knapton, IMS, Bo
Mr C H Brierley, Bo
Mr F Gleadow, Bo
Mr J B Knight, Bo
Mr R L

THE VISIT OF PRINCE FUSHIMI.

PRINCE FUSHIMI of Japan, who was accompanied by Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty' Lord Roberts, General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, and others, on May 24 visited "Portsmouth," where he was shown over the Dreadnought, witnessed manœuvres of the submarine flotilla, and made a tour of the dockyards and establishments of the port. The Prince also visited the "Victory." In the evening a dinner in his honour was given at Admiralty House, followed by a reception.

Prince Fushimi and his suite returned to London from Portsmouth on May 25. The Prince and his party drove from the station to St. James's Palace. After a brief stay here the Prince motored to Hatfield, where he lunched with the Marquess of Salisbury. The Japanese Ambassador accompanied the Prince. In the evening his Imperial Highness dined with the Japanese Ambassador at the Embassy, Grosvenor Square. Covers were laid for twenty-four guests. In addition to the English and Japanese members of the Prince's suite and the "personnel" of the Embassy, there were present Lord and Lady Strathcona and Sir Frederick W. Borden (Minister of Defence for Canada) and Lady Borden. There were no speeches.

At a luncheon given at Apsley House by the Duke and Duchess of Wellington to Prince Fushimi the same day the following were the guests, in addition to the Prince and his suite and Baron Komura:—The Duchess of St. Albans, Katharine Duchess of Westminster, Emily Lady Aunphill, Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, the Hon. Arthur Wlab, Lady Eileen Wellesley, the Hon. A. Hughes, Lady Margaret Levett, Lady Helen Grosvenor, Mr. A. A. Gordon, Mrs. Bagot, and the Hon. Constance Bussell.

On May 27 Prince Fushimi, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Lord Roberts, and attended by a numerous suite, inspected the 1st Scots Guards and the 1st Coldstream Guards at Chelsea Barracks. The massed bands of the two regiments received the Prince with the Japanese National Anthem, the men being drawn up on three sides of a hollow square. After marches past in slow time and at quick march past the saluting-base, the regiments paraded in review order, the Prince on each occasion receiving the salute. Col. Erskine was in command of the parade, and at the conclusion, before proceeding to inspect the barrack rooms, the Prince expressed to him his great satisfaction with the appearance of the troops and the way in which they had drilled, and said he was delighted to have had an opportunity of seeing them. A stringent order was issued by the officer commanding against the use of cameras for snapshotting Prince Fushimi in the course of the parade.

With the Duke of Connaught, the Prince afterwards went to the Albany Street Barracks, where he inspected the 2nd Life Guards, whose strength on parade was about 240. Col. the Earl of Longford was in charge of the men. Afterwards four selected men gave a tent-pegging exhibition, taking ten pegs in twelve rounds. The Prince and the Duke subsequently went to the riding-school, and there witnessed an exhibition of mounted vaulting, mounted combat, and a contest between Corporal-Major Elliott (the champion swordsman of the Agricultural Hall contest) and Corporal Clarke with foils and sabres.

His Imperial Highness gave a luncheon at York House, St. James's Palace, when covers were laid for twenty-two. The guests included the Japanese Ambassador Lord Grey (Governor-General of Canada), Sir E. Grey (Foreign Secretary), Lord Farquhar (Acting Lord Steward), Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson, Admiral Sir D. Bosanquet, Colonel Vickers (of Vickers Sons, and Maxim), Sir Andrew Noble, Sir Alexander Bannerman, Rear-Admiral the Hon. S. Colville, General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, the Hon. A. Walsh, Mr. Miles Lampson, Colonel Douglas Dawson (the King's Master of Ceremonies), and the Japanese members of the suite. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Sefton, Lord Redesdale, Mr. Haldane, Sir Ernest Satow, Count Mutsu and Mr. Matsudaira (secretaries Japanese Embassy), and Dr. Tezso were invited, but were unavoidably prevented from being present.

In the evening his Imperial Highness gave a dipner. The banquet was quite a private one and in the nature of a farewell entertainment. The guests included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Japanese Ambassador, Lord Tweedmouth (First Lord of the Admiralty), Lord Lansdowne, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Derby, Lord Althorp (Lord Chamberlain), Lord Desborough, Sir Claude MacDonald, Mr. Ijiuin, Lord Roberts, the Hon. Derek Keppel (equerry to the Prince of Wales), Major Maxse (equerry to the Duke of Connaught), Capt. Wyndham (equerry to Prince Arthur of Connaught), the Hon. A. Walsh, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir E. Seymour, and the three principal members of the Japanese suite. The Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Montrose received invitations, but were unavoidably prevented from being present.

On May 28 the King, accompanied by Prince Fushimi and Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Inspector-General of the Forces, visited Aldershot. His Majesty was attended by Col. Sir Arthur Davidson and Major G. Holford, Equerries-in-Waiting. The suite in attendance upon General his Imperial Highness Prince Sadaharu Fushimi of Japan consisted of their Excellencies Admiral Baron Gombey, Yamamoto and General Baron Kwanjiro Nishi, Col. Goro Shiba (Military Attache at the Japanese Embassy), Col. Yasuji Matsuishi, Capt. Takeshi Takarabe, Commander Hiroharu Kato, Major Otohiko Higashi, and Capt. Tadataka Udaka. Field-Marshal the Earl Roberts, General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, Major Sir A. Bannerman, Bart., R.E., and Mr. Miles Lampson, of the Foreign Office, specially attached to his Imperial Highness, were in attendance. Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was attended by Major-Gen. Sir John Maxwell, Staff Officer to the Inspector-General of the Forces, and Major Malcom Murray, aide-de-camp. His Majesty and his Imperial Highness witnessed the field manœuvres of the Aldershot Army Corps under the command of General Sir John French, and after the manœuvres the King gave a luncheon at the Royal Pavilion, at which General his Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi was present, and the general officer commanding-in-chief with his staff, the general officers commanding divisions and brigades, Aldershot Army Crops, and the suite in attendance had the honour of being invited. His Majesty and his Imperial Highness after luncheon visited the gymnasium, swimming bath, the balloon factory, and the quarters of the 2nd batt. Grenadier Guards, and afterwards honoured General Sir John and Lady French with their presence at tea at Government House, subsequently returning to London.

Prince Fushimi accompanied by Sir Frederick Treves paid a visit to the London Hospital on May 29. He was received by the Hon. Sydney Holland who conducted him over the various wards and operating-rooms. In the evening Prince Fushimi and his suite attended the performance of the Naval and Military Tournament. The Japanese party all of whom were in full uniform and were their decorations, were received with the customary honours. Their interest was specially aroused by the feats of the cavalry and Royal Horse Art. Prince Fushimi eagerly scanned the black charges of the Life Guards and seemed more interested in the horses than the men.

MR. THAW AS "SIR GALAHAD."

Mr. Thaw, in his prison cell, still imagines himself a Sir Galahad charged with a sacred mission to exhibit the wrongs of innocent women to a sympathising world.

To-day be published, through a journal, a story of a wealthy young married lady, of Pittsburg, who was lured by a walkdown New York clubman and ex-Army officer to his apartments. The names of both the lady and the clubman are given against the will of the former, as Mr. Thaw is convinced that the exposure will serve as a warning to wrong-doers.

The lady, it is alleged, was given wine and made sleepy by the clubman, who is an old friend of the family, but by a superhuman effort of will she rescued herself and escaped from the apartment. Subsequently she began a civil suit for dols. 25,000 against the man, but as she had omitted to give him into custody at the time of the assault the district attorney refused to initiate proceedings.

The civil suit was finally compromised by a payment of dols.2,026. A Pittsburg detective, Mr. O Mara, who, in obedience to the orders of Mr. Thaw, furnished the details of the lady's experiences, observed that if her father, an Army colonel, were now living, the affair would have been settled in true Southern fashion instead of by a money payment.

FRANCO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Only verbal alterations are now delaying the signature of the Franco-Japanese Treaty. This document will in many respects form a parallel to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, and its principles are known to the British Government, which has cordially approved them.

The two contracting Powers adhere to the status quo in the Far East, thus guaranteeing the future of the French Colonies on the Chinese mainland. The treaty also emphasises the principle of equal opportunities in trade. The agreement is likely to be regarded as strengthening the outlook for peace in the Far East.

I understand that the Russo Japanese Treaty now being tentatively discussed, will probably be substantially on the same lines. In these treaties it is held by Japan that there is nothing which cannot be subscribed to by all the Powers interested directly or indirectly in the Far East. This view is endorsed by Great Britain.

ALLEGED FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The Admiralty says the *Standard*, intend considerably to reduce the staff of the gunnery training establishment, his Majesty's ship Excellent, Whale Island, Portsmouth, and the staff of his Majesty's ship Vernon, torpedo school establishment, Portsmouth: In order to enable the reduced staffs to cope with the work, the actual courses of training for the men in gunnery and torpedo are to be shortened. The effect of these changes is to diminish most seriously the efficiency of the Service. As matters stand at present the training staffs both at Whale Island and in the Vernon are barely adequate in point of numbers to the work required. It is, indeed, not too much to say that they are chronically overworked, and that the present duration of the training is not a day too long. At the same time, the number of engine room artificers entered has been reduced to six per month—three at Portsmouth and three at Chatham. The extreme gravity of the nature of this reduction is due to the fact that these ratings are now leaving the Service at the rate of over twenty-four per month. Owing to the fact that a large number of this branch was entered some years ago during an "emergency," the time for pension has arrived for many, and the rest are leaving by purchase. But, in the meantime, new ships are being added to the fleet, while the older ships, many of which are now laid up, depend upon the engine-room artificers to keep their machinery in working order. Until the new scheme of Promoting stoker ratings to watch-keeping duties in the engine-room comes into operation, the engine-room artificers have to discharge those duties, as well as undertake repairs. Their numbers in the present establishment are hardly adequate to the vitally important requirements of a steam navy.

In reference to the above statement, in the House of Commons on May 27, Mr. Stanger asked the Secretary for the Admiralty whether there was any truth in the report that appeared in the papers that morning that the Admiralty intended considerably to reduce the staff of the gunnery training establishment at Portsmouth. Mr. E. Robertson: My hon. friend, no doubt, alludes to the statement in the *Standard*. I am astonished that such a statement should appear in any newspaper. It is an absolute lie. (Cheers and some laughter.)

On this reply, the *Standard* of May 30, commented as follows:—"The Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty on Monday afternoon accused the *Standard* in terms which, if not unprecedented in the House of Commons, are extremely unusual in that assembly, of publishing information which we knew to be false. Such, at least, is the only interpretation of his words at which we have been able to arrive. We expressed our regret that Mr. Robertson should have been betrayed into a violation of the customary observance of polite convention; and we reiterated our statement. As Mr. Robertson did not feel called upon either to modify or to retract his accusation, we proceeded yesterday to refer him to the official evidence, available in his own department, of the truth of our statement. Mr. Robertson has remained silent. We have therefore no more to say, except to point out that the obligation of proving his words now necessarily rests with him. We are perfectly content, so far as our readers are concerned, to leave them to form their own opinion."

THE KAISER'S GUESTS.

English Editors at His Palace.

Sixteen hours of unbroken hospitality was to-day the portion of the British journalists following the sixteen hours of yesterday. Wearing silk hats and frock coats, with caps in their pockets and dust coats for the motor trip, the party left Berlin by special train at eight o'clock this morning for Potsdam to attend the spring parade of the garrison as the guests of the Kaiser, and to inspect his Majesty's favourite residence.

A string of royal carriages awaited the visitors at Potsdam station to drive them to specially reserved seats on the Palace terrace, before which stretched away to the horizon the green parade ground flashing and sparkling with undulating lines of infantry, and a forest of scintillating lances. At the window, the Empress, with her daughter, watched the arrival of the guests.

At ten o'clock, the Kaiser, wearing the black cuirass of the gardes de corps and a great black helmet surmounted by the eagle, arrived, accompanied by a brilliant staff. He paused as he came to the journalists, and acknowledged their ringing cheers with a wave of his field-marshal's baton. The Emperor and his staff took up a position near the statue of Frederick the Great or the march-past, which was held twice, according to the traditional custom.

AT SANS SOUCI.

After the parade the Englishmen drove to Sans Souci Palace, where they witnessed the beautiful gardens and quaint old portion of the structure. The party next proceeded to the orangery and ornamental portion of Sans Souci Park, where the astronomical instruments taken from Pekin during the Boxer rising had been set up. Luncheon was prepared at small tables in the Raphael salon of the old Palace. While the visitors were sitting over coffee and cigars, Baron von Lyncker, the Emperor's House Marshal, arrived and announced the Emperor's intention of stopping to welcome his English guests on the way back from the new palace to the parade ground.

Luncheon was hastily abandoned and the party filed out and remained grouped about the portico of the Palace. The Emperor presently rode up on a magnificent charger, accompanied by Prince Fuerstenberg and a couple of adjutants. Without dismounting, he summoned Prince Hatzfeldt, president of the Reception Committee, and asked him to introduce Mr. Wilson, M. P. ("East Anglian Daily Times") Sir E. Kinloch Cooke ("Empire Review"), Mr. Spender ("Westminster Gazette"), Mr. Sydney Low ("Standard") and Mr. Phillips ("Yorkshire Post"). With each of these the Kaiser had several minutes' conversation. He bade them a hearty welcome, and expressed satisfaction that their journey was so enjoyable.

To one of the party the Emperor said that he was delighted to see the English journalists in his country, and wished other influential persons would follow their example. Reply was made that English statesmen had already been met by the Emperor. "Only Mr. Haldane," responded his Majesty quickly. The Kaiser added that he thought such visits would do good to both countries. With Mr. Phillips the Emperor discussed the North of England, referring to his visit to Lord Lonsdale's seat in Westmorland. He expressed admiration for the system of yeomen farmers, which he hoped to farther in Germany, because such men made good soldiers.

THREE CHEERS FOR KAISER.

The Emperor was in the best of spirits, and joked and laughed incessantly. Before leaving, he swung his horse round, and, addressing the party, said in clear tones, "I am pleased to meet you. You are welcome in my country and welcome to my house." As the Emperor departed, the Journalists gave three cheers.

The return journey through the idyllic depths of the Grunewald Forest was made by motor-car. With the gala performance of Nicolais "Marry Wives of Windsor" at the Royal Opera this evening, followed by a supper at the British Consul's residence, the Berlin programme is exhausted. The journalists' experiences here have only heightened their admiration for the reception accorded them.

Ever since they arrived in Germany their comfort has been studied with a minuteness of detail which is simply stupifying. At Hamburg, each representative of the London papers daily found a copy of his journal with his breakfast. Each yesterday was presented with a handsome canvas and leather portfolio, with a tasteful label for the names of each town they visit, destined to hold the bulky literature, handbooks, etc., which they receive everywhere. All were presented with season tickets for the Berlin Royal Academy, and in every little way the committee has shown a determination to give them a "really good time."

The party leaves at eight o'clock to-morrow morning for Dresden, where the King receives the members of the visitors' committee.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 31ST MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Oriental*, Commander C. H. S. Tocque, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 31st May and the following passengers:—

Ayrton, Mr J
Bullen, Mr J
Bailey, Hon C S
Bolton, Major A H
Balkwell, Mr H
Bell Major C
Candy, Mr J O W
Derbyshire Mr J
Dunstervile, Col A B
Dunsterville, Col A B
Fowlie, Lt J
Donald, Capt M
Donbavin Mr H B
Dingle ridge, Mr A H
Harris, Mr A E
Jackson, Lt Y S
Kirk, Miss
Middleton, Mr R H
Marsh, Lt R H
Moebes, Mrs
Moore, Major G
Morison Mr J R
Medcalf, Mr W J
Milward, Mr E C
Palmer, Mr S C
Parik, Mr and Mrs P B
Robinson, Mr A
Shakespear, Mr J C
Wilby, Mr D S
Wright, Lt-Col

THE GREAT ART ROBBERY.

Burglar and Receiver Sentenced.

SMITH'S MYSTERIOUS STATEMENT.

Another stage in the history of the great robbery of art treasures, valued at £37,000, from the house of Mr. Charles Wertheimer in Park Lane was reached at the New Bailey to-day.

John Smith, a waiter, described as an Italian subject who pleaded guilty to the actual burglary, was sentenced by the Recorder to seven years' penal servitude, and Santi Crescenti, a Sicilian antique dealer of Percy-street, Tottenham Court-road, to five years' penal servitude, for receiving to gold and enamel snuff-boxes and two miniatures, part of the stolen property.

Mr. Giron, who prosecuted, gave the jury an outline of the now familiar details of the robbery, and then called William Stones, butler to Mr. Charles Wertheimer, who described what occurred on the night of the robbery. He said he fastened all the doors and the windows securely at 11-30 on the night of February 11. At ten minutes to six he heard the burglar alarm ring, and, putting on his clothes, ran down stairs. He found the front door open, and that had caused the alarm to ring. He looked out, but could see no one, it being dark and foggy.

The Recorder: What are the burglar alarms attached to?—All the windows and doors.

AROUSED MR. WERTHEIMER.

When he had looked outside the witness continued he went up to the smoking-room and found the snuff-boxes had been taken from the case on the shelf there. He aroused Mr. Wertheimer and also sent for Mr. Berry and the police.

Charles Berry the custodian of Mr. Wertheimer art treasures said when he arrived at the house he went to the smoking-room where he found a knife a piece of candle and two finger-stalls and out side the door two small boxes gone and on going into the drawing-room discovered that two pictures had been cut from their frames.

The Recorder: How would the men be able to get up to the balcony from the outside?—There are two rain water pipes down the side of the house, and it would be quite easy for him to climb up those and so reach the balcony.

The witness said on May 2, through the police, he got into communication with John Smith, who was arrested five days' latter. Before that occurred Smith showed him two snuff-boxes and when arrested he had four boxes in his possession.

Mr. Berry went with the police to No. 7, Percy-street where in a poorly furnished room at the back of the first floor, he saw a big trunk. Two snuff-boxes and two miniatures were there shown to him by the police.

TREASURES PRODUCED.

There was much craning of necks, and some of the people in court rose from their seats when these treasures were produced in court. The only uninterested person was Mr. Wertheimer, who, with his head resting on his hand, did not trouble to glance up.

The Recorder examined them closely and asked if they were in the same condition as when they were stolen.

Mr. Berry: The snuff-boxes are, but the diamond frames are missing from the miniatures.

Great interest was then taken in the transference of Crescenti from the dock to the witness-box. Some migat have regarded it as a bad omen that he tripped and nearly fell when going down the steps, but he appeared to be very confident when giving his evidence.

He was most voluble in answering his counsel's questions, and drew from the judge the rebuke, "It takes you an unconscionably long time to give a reply." His gestures amused the court, and occasionally he smiled on the judge and jury.

He said he dealt in antiquities, and bought and sold things on commission. He was not a specialist, however, he hastened to add, and knew little about snuff-boxes. He had lived in Rome, in Paris (for twenty years), in Boulogne, and other places.

"Have you ever been to the Louvre?" asked the Recorder.

"Oh, yes," replied Crescenti laughingly.

"Many times, and to museums abroad and Hampton Court, and other places.

He understood bronzes, pictures, marbles, lace, and was just a little acquainted with snuff-boxes.

NO AUTHORITY ON SNUFF-BOXES.

"You are no authority on snuff-boxes. If I put that down will that do for you?" asked the Recorder.

"Oh, yes, thank you," replied Crescenti. He went on to say that the Wertheimer articles were brought to him two months ago, somewhere about Easter time, by a little dark man.

"What nationality was he?" inquired the Recorder.

"He was like a German or a Swiss, and spoke little English" said the witness, who himself speaks English rather imperfectly.

"Was it Smith?" asked Mr. Thornton.

"Oh, no, no, no" answered Crescenti, with much gesticulation. "Another man altogether."

Proceeding with his story, he said the four pieces of virtue were shown to him for sale, and he at once realised how valuable they were.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill, he denied telling Smith that he was going to Paris to get rid of the snuff-boxes. When he went to the seaside he left the miniatures and snuff-boxes at Percy-street because they did not belong to him.

The jury after few minutes deliberation, found the prisoner guilty. Smith was then put in the dock.

Detective-Sergeant Ebbage, who was present when the prisoner made his statement to Detective-Inspector Fowler, was called,

Mr. Huntley Jenkins: Where has Fowler gone?

Mr. Gill: Refuse to answer.

Mr. Huntley Jenkins: Has Fowler gone to arrest or try to arrest someone in consequence of the statement Smith has made.

The Recorder: Decline to answer that.

Detective-Sergeant Ebbage said about £1,000 worth of the property, had been recovered in consequence of what the prisoner had said. Found in his possession and recovered was about £21,000 worth.

Mr. Huntley Jenkins: Is it your view that the prisoner Smith is the tool of some one else?—To a certain extent, yes.

The Recorder: He is the jackal that supplies the lion—the receiver? (Laughter.)—That is so, my lord.

The Recorder then passed sentence as above. He also ordered both prisoners to be deported at the end of their sentences.

THE SECRET HISTORY OF A LOAN.

Colonial Office's Bargain.

In the June number of the "National Review" there is a paper entitled "Greater Britain," in which the writer gives the inner and secret history of the Imperial guarantee of the loan of £5,000,000 to the Transvaal. It is an amazing story.

Swaziland, hitherto under Imperial protection, had previously been abandoned to Transvaal Boers as their own to work their will upon, and "on his arrival in England, General Botha was approached by the Colonial Office and asked whether he would not, in return for Swaziland and past favours, pledge himself to the repatriation of the Chinese coolies as their indentures expired. He replied he could not make any undertaking of the kind. When this answer filtered out and became known to the Liberal rank and file, a large number of members of Parliament, supporters of the Ministry, signed a memorial stating that they would vote against the Government if the licences of the Chinese coolies were renewed. The Ministers, finding themselves in a tight place, not being willing to face their own deluded and angry supporters, and being unable to coerce General Botha, had a happy thought. The Transvaal was talking of raising a loan of five millions, they would pledge the credit of Great Britain, guarantee the loan, offer General Botha to save him 1 per cent., equal to £50,000 a year, on condition that the 8,000 Chinamen whose licences expire this summer should be sent back to China. This is the shady bargain which under pressure of a party revolt has just been concluded, and in which the good name of Great Britain is disastrously involved. Every one who read the announcement of the guaranteed loan rubbed his eyes at the statement of Imperial help to our wealthiest and least indebted South African Colony, and until the true story became known, the whole transaction was a mystery.

"General Botha will apply the £5,000,000 in giving doles to his own electors and in building a railway through Swaziland. The Cape and Natal, who have to raise their own loans at greatly higher rates than the favoured Transvaal, will be severely hit by the new railway competition."

It seems, however, impossible that the Opposition in Parliament should allow the matter to rest where it is, or that a bargain so full of unpeasant suggestion should be ratified.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE DUST CLOAK.

What everyone requires just now is a mantle of dust cloak, and many are the charming models to be seen that make even the plainest gown assume an appearance of elegance. In these the sleeveless and wide armhole is the recognized of all, and the voluminous folds which take their place lend an indescribable grace to the whole. Very fine faced cloth and filet d'art are employed mostly for these models although embroideries and silk braids are cunningly introduced, and are equally charming.

THE TRANSPARENT BLOUSE.

The day is past when a transparent blouse can be worn over an ordinary cache corset. For any but a very young girl the idea was always an unsuitable one, but now it is recognized as "incorrect"—for which we may be very thankful. It is absolutely necessary to have special under-bodies made to accompany transparent blouses, and, in my opinion, writes our lady correspondent in Paris, these are always best made high to the throat, with tight sleeves of the same length as those of the blouse. In the first place, it is not very good taste to permit the neck and arms to be seen by "the man in the street," and, in the second place, a low under bodice permits the skin to become most unbecomingly sunburnt. Quite ideal for wearing under a blouse is a tight-fitting bodice made of ivory taffetas covered softly with white chiffon. Over a bodice of this kind a "slip" of fine muslin inset with lace appears to the best possible advantage; the lace looks exquisitely soft and fine, and the muslin white as falling snow. These silk under-bodices can be cleaned many times, and from first to last they give complete satisfaction. No one dreams of wearing a lace and muslin skirt over a silk under-dress without having a thin skirt of chiffon in between, and the same applies to transparent bodices.

DAINTY EMBROIDERY.

Cobwebby linen, batiste and real lace Valenciennes, Irish, Cluny, and hand embroidery lavishly employed are the characteristics of some of the summer frocks, but there is another type which is much more costly, and makes use of expensive applied trimmings and handwork. Fine Cluny and Valenciennes laces are used in combination on handsome lingerie frocks, and baby Irish lace is also popular. Very often all three of these laces appear in one gown, the Irish lace usually taking the form of little motifs or medallions set into the material with hand stitchery or finer lace. Drawn work of intricate close pattern is often used, and there are many embroidered designs done upon a foundation of inset Valenciennes which is very effective. Gowns of white, embroidered in a number of very delicate tints—palest blues, pinks, yellows, lavenders, etc.—are well liked in Paris. Lace gowns are still popular, and there are many smart designs in dyed lace or of natural Cluny or Irish. Filet nets dyed to match coat and skirt costumes, and trimmed with filet lace, with touches of the coat and skirt material introduced are considered very smart, and there are handsome filet laces in a greyish oyster white being made into frocks with excellent results, the designs of the lace being emphasized by light hand embroidery.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, May 25.

The undermentioned acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant:—D I McGillewie, W P Gandell, T C Mervon, A B Ornable, T M Brounger, R F U P FitzGerald, G G H Cooke, C Pinsent, H D Simonds, D M T Bedford, P H T Ree, H Braddyll, P H Ridler, F O Darley, A Roberts-West, M B F Colvile, E P Hogg, G T Wright, C H Abercrombie.

May 27.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff Capt F Roberts has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with the rank of captain.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—Sub-Lieut S Searle to be lieutenant; R J Willap, Esq. M B, B S, to be surgeon.

War Office, May 28.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Col the Hon A H Henniker-Major, C B, from half-pay, to be a brigadier-general to command an infantry brigade, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Major-Gen T D Pilcher, C B, whose tenure has expired.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

School of Gunnery—Capt A L B Jacob, R A, to be an instructor in gunnery, first class, vice Capt C Howard-Vyse, R A, whose tenure has expired.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt and Brevet Major P G Reynolds, D S O, to be adjutant, vice Capt E F W Lascelles, who resigned that appointment.

3rd King's own Hussars—Second Lieut R R de C Grubb to be lieutenant, vice J E Atkinson, placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—Second Lieut E W E Palmes to be lieutenant, vice F S Rose, promoted.

18th the King's Hussars—Second Lieut H D Pender, from Scottish Horse Imperial Yeomanry, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut B Ritchie, seconded.

19th Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars—Lieut F F Wahlton, from the South-East of Scotland Royal Garrison Art Militia, in succession to Lieut O T D Osmond-Williams, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Coast Battalion—Sergt Major Military Telegraphs W P Craig to be lieutenant, in succession to Capt A Brissenden, retired.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Second Lieut G W B Clark, from 3rd batt the Highland Light Inf to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut H D Carlton, appointed adjutant

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Lieut P J Pearon to be adjutant, vice Capt I L B Veasey, whose tenure has expired

The King's Liverpool Regt—Lieut H O Owen is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers

The Bedfordshire Regt—The following to be second lieutenant—Second Lieut T B G Foster, from 3rd batt the Oxfordshire Light Inf in succession to Lieut H W Milne, transferred to the Indian Army. Lieut & A.D.C Johnson, from 3rd batt, vice W G Mc Cranke resigned.

The Cheshire Regt—Capt W Martin Leake retires on retired pay. Lieut A G H Dixon, from the West India Regt to be captain, vice W Martin-Leake, and to remain seconded for service under the provisions of Army Order 191 of 1904, as amended by Army Order 178 of 1905

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Second Lieut P L A Chapman from the Suffolk Royal Garrison Art Militia to be second lieutenant, vice C R G Vernon, promoted

The Worcestershire Regt—The following to be second lieutenants—Second Lieut J M Graham from 3rd batt the Devonshire Regt vice A O Johnston seconded Second Lieut J V Godfrey, from 6th batt in succession to Lieut E Phillips, placed temporarily on the half-Pay List on account of ill-health. Second Lieut M E L H Clarke from the Kent Royal Garrison Art Militia in succession to Lieut O V Beresford seconded

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants—N H H Ralston vice W A Hagger transferred to the Indian Army E G Harvey vice H D P Stirling transferred to the Indian Army Supernumerary Second Lieut. H J F Wallis to be second lieutenant vice N H H Ralston

The East Surrey Regt—The following to be second lieutenants—Lieut E P M Durand, from 5th batt the Northumberland Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut L M Miller, resigned: Second Lieut R H A Nicolls, from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Royal Garrison Art Militia, in succession to Lieut P M Whale, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health

The Hampshire Regt—Second Lieut C M H Venour to be lieutenant, vice J D M Peckett, promoted

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt—Second Lieut R S Moss-Blundell to be lieutenant, vice R A Wynne, resigned. The following to be second lieutenants—Second Lieut A L de C Stretton, from 5th batt the Royal Warwickshire Regt, in succession to Lieut J D E Travis-Cook, seconded; Lieut M K H P Berkeley, from 3rd batt, in succession to Lieut R A Wynne, resigned

The Welsh Regt—Capt H J B Span to be major, vice T L W Lucas, placed on retired pay

The Oxfordshire Light Inf—Capt J F C Fuller is seconded for service as an adjutant of volunteers; Supernumerary Capt C J Wilkie since retired to be captain, vice J F C Fuller; Supernumerary Capt K R Hamilton, D S O, to be captain, vice C J Wilkie, retired

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt—Capt T H M Green, D S O, is seconded while commandant of a Detention Barracks

The Highland Light Inf—The undermentioned second lieutenants:—W G D G Horison, vice G H Walker, promoted; W A Malcolm, vice H H M Harris, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; D G J Stevenson-Hamilton, vice W A Malcolm, appointed adjutant

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut A O H Wright, from the Sussex Royal Garrison Art Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H R Goodman, appointed adjutant

The Connaught Rangers—Second Lieut G J R E Massy, from 4th batt, to be second lieutenant, vice R J Walker, promoted

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut G R Hall to be lieutenant, vice J C M Canny, D S O, appointed adjutant

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The following to be second lieutenants to complete establishment:—Lieut R H Beadon, from the Devon Royal Garrison Art Militia; Second Lieut R V Thompson, from 6th batt the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt; Lieut R V Russell, from the West of Scotland Royal Garrison Art Militia; Second Lieut H A C Gardner, from Royal Guernsey Art, Channel Islands Militia.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut-Col J S Green, M B, is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Miss L Cunningham, sister, resigns her appointment

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of ordnance machinery, third class, and Honorary Lieut R F Barber is seconded for service as an instructor at the Ordnance College. The undermentioned conclude from the Army Ordnance Corps to be assistant comptrollers of ordnance with the honorary rank of lieutenant:—L J H du Plergny, vice Honorary Capt C W Fuller, promoted W J Asser, vice Honorary Capt J Kennedy, promoted

MEMORANDA.

Lieut A E H Brodie, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, is granted the local rank of captain in the Army, while employed as a company commander in the Somaliland Standing Militia Lieut S S Butler, while employed as a company commander in the King's African Rifles

Flortline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Flortline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Flortline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest boon discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farring'on Road London England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hildi 719 tons, Captain Y Salvesen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lunga, 937 tons Captain R J Bickford sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Queen Helena, 2,755 tons Captain J Breaks, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Xema, 445 tons Captain D Mahomed sailed yesterday for Karachi &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino 2,681 tons Captain E Cucchi will sail to-day for Genoa &c with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cmdr W Hose ....R Navy
R I M S Harlings....Comdr G A Rose..... .....R I Ma.ine
Three Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita.....Capt W L Kelly ....Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo .....Lieut Ramsay ....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ....Comdr H S Black ....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 14

Baron Cawdor	Gondey	K Nixon & Co
Baron Inverlair	2140 Fullerton	K N & Co
Caledonia	3629 Tocque	P & O Co
Canning		G Jivail
Cromwell	1927 School	W & A Graham Co
Glenaffric	3658 Craig	T Morrison & Co
Goodhope	2308 Harding	W & A G & Co
Islinda	3361 Peck	M M & Co
Itaura	3363 Thomson	M M & Co
Inverness	2401 Clarkson	Corry Bro
Kt Errant	4779 Kendall	K Nixon & Co
Lecolians	2124 Chidley	M Mackenzie & Co
Moshhari	111 Gore	B & P S N Co
New bridge	2397 Notman	G G Tejpal & Co
Orient	Tocque	P & O Co
Ova	3821 Cammack	M Mackenzie & Co
Queen Helena	2755 Breaks	W & A G & Co
Shahnoor	1783 Foster	Shah S N Co
Shanjehan	2566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Umballa	3436 Clomse	M Mackenzie & Co
Upada	3382 Steware	M Mackenzie & Co
Uriana	3384 Cole	M M & Co
Waroon	2565 Keldie	M M & Co
Whitgift	2942 Coltor	Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK—June 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Somali	1622	Trimau	Z'bar	17-6	A Straudes
B	Chyebassa	3985	Stevenson	H'burg	20-6	M M & Co
G	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R S Ports	15-6	B & P S N Co
H	Barbara	2544	Jens	Antwerp	23-6	W & A G & Co
O	Naseri	911	Primrose	P Gulf	22-6	B & P S N Co

H W P D.

Coarland	760	Ebrahim	N F	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohamad	B'nagar	15-6 Bo S N Co
Puri	642	Ahmed	N F	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	324	Mohammad	M Gos	14-6 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Scindia	5106	Abrey	L'poo 19-6 W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	4237	Cucchi	Genoa

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 31.

UNEXPECTED DEFINITION.

The "Express" is letting light into a subject of great importance to people who insure against fire. Though a man take out a policy for a thousand pounds, and a fire destroy all his goods, such goods being worth a thousand pounds, there is no guarantee that he will get the sum for which he has paid full premium. This is not the only direction in which the insured may be surprised. A lady who took out a policy insuring her against burglary has had a startling awakening. During her absence in the daytime a man broke into her house and cleared of with about fifty pounds' worth of property. As she had taken all reasonable precautions to safeguard her dwelling, she appealed with confidence to the insurance company for compensation. "Sorry we cannot help you," they said. "We insured you against burglary; this is a case of house-breaking, upon which we cannot pay." She had understood that her policy covered risks throughout the twenty-four hours, but it did not. It covered risks only during the night. During that period the thief is a burglar; in the daytime he is only a housebreaker.

AN INSIDIOUS TRAP.

Insurance companies are doing an enormous business with motorists, and here again the procedure may be in some cases inimical to the insured. Say that a man takes out a policy covering risk of damage to himself, his car, his chauffeur, and a third party. The liability of the company may be up to a hundred pounds. An accident occurs for which the third party has to be compensated. The man insured gets to know that the injured party to avoid litigation, will settle offhand for fifty pounds. The company, perhaps, will not permit such a settlement. They have a gamble. Fighting the case in the Law Courts they may win. If they lose, and the plaintiff gets a verdict of two or three hundred pounds, it does not matter to them. Their liability is only a hundred pounds; the balance must be settled by the unfortunate policy-holder, who is thus worse off than if he had never insured. This is no hypothetical case, but the actual experience of a lawyer who has acted for two such policy-holders.

HORSE OR MOTOR?

The London cabmen seem to have been true prophets. They have said all along that the motor-buses would not last, and there comes a partial verification of the prophecy in the withdrawal from certain routes of the mechanically propelled vehicles. A sign of the times may be read in the prices which horses for bus and cab work command. The market has steadied itself again after the temporary upset caused by the release of a great number of horses from the tramcars of the L.C.C., and the figure for animals is now as firm as ever it was. Men who have come up to town this year to buy for country jobmasters, work expected to be able to get what they wanted practically at gift prices, but they find that so far from stables emptying more horses are needed. Big yard-owners let go none but worn-out ones, and orders are out for young blood. The bus drivers are confident that the horse will win the day. The vehicle which really is causing some alarm is the motor-cab.

A QUESTION OF ECONOMY.

What becomes of the cab horses of London? After three or four years they are prematurely aged and sent away, apparently worn out. Some go to the Zoo, where every day a horse is eaten by the animals. Others go into the country; are blistered and turned out for a couple of months, then go to work as fresh as daisies. Tons upon tons of strawberries will come up to Covent Garden this summer drawn by excellent horses whose early days were spent between the shafts of London hansoms. There are very few old horses in the cabs of the Metropolis. The bulk of them need rest, that is all. The marvel is that cab proprietors do not more generally patronise the Home of Rest for Horses. The policy of the majority is, so soon as a horse shows signs of wear, to work it as hard as possible, then sell it at cat's meat price. Such a horse with a few week's rest quadruples its value for work or for sale.

SAFE BIND, SAFE FIND.

The valet who has led his master from America to Europe, to recover the booty which he is alleged to have stolen, has recent precedent for making restitution. Only last year one of his countrymen, upon his death-bed, confessed that while at St. Louis for the Exhibition, he had stolen £10,000 worth of property from his mistress, a Devonshire lady, and hidden it in the Exhibition grounds. Search was made among the wreckage at the spot indicated, and there the jewels and money were found. In certain parts of the world there is practised a more ingenious method of hiding jewels than by burying them in the ground. The precious wares are enclosed in a silver tube with rounded edges and this tube is buried in the flesh of the arm. The wound having healed over, the possessor of the property may go forth in safety upon his travels. The idea is old for according to the historian the great slaughter of Jews by the Romans at the siege of Jerusalem was occasioned by the invaders slaying the fugitives in order to possess themselves of the money which it was their habit, when fleeing, to swallow.

BRITAIN FIRST.

The latest railway disaster in California is attributed offhand to defective rails, and a careful American correspondent of an English paper complains that hasty methods of modern manufacture are responsible for recent accidents. This is a charge which does not hold good against British manufacture. Neither does it apply to our methods of railway building. The head of a foreign Government, whose railway system has been greatly developed during recent years, has passed judgment upon British methods and American. The Americans, he says, are the ideal engineers, for rapidly opening up a new route in wild country, but the British are the men to build the railway which is to last. But the British workman cannot be particularly slow, or we should not find Sir Westman Pearson carrying out gigantic engineering schemes in the United States, as well as in Mexico and Central America.

POT LUCK.

It will be interesting to see what the Colonial Premiers say, when they reach their homes, about the quality and quantity of their entertainment here. Mr. Deakin let fall one remark which may have echoes—that the progress of business had been interfered with by the long round of hospitality. Had they stayed longer, they would have had no respite; dinner-parties would have outlasted their capacity to attend them. They had none of the freak entertainments in which great men are supposed now and then to rejoice. They had no such experience, for example, as Burke enjoyed when Barry, the artist, who lived in a much neglected house, got him in for dinner. "I live alone," said Barry, "but if you will mind the steak I will fetch the porter." And the greatest orator in Europe sat down to watch a steak grilling on the fire, while his host trotted off with a jug to the nearest hostel. Barry, returning, complained that a great misfortune had befallen him—the wind had blown away the froth of his porter. However, the steak was done to a nicety, and the two men sat down to what Burke afterwards spoke of as one of the happiest evenings of his life.

THE SPORTING PARSON.

When a famous hard-riding clergyman passed away a few years ago in the North of England, it was said that the last of the sporting parsons was dead. Judging, however, from the remarks of the Bishop of Hereford, and of those who agree with him, this is far from being the truth. The curate on the racecourse has often served for a music-hall song, but not until the warning of the Bishop did the average man realise that members of the cloth are given to frequenting the haunts of the sharper. Sydney Smith admitted the riding parson to favour, provided he did not ride with skill. His archbishop, who had been a fine rider in his youth, smiling, rallied him on his declared aversion to much riding for the clergy. "Why, my lord," answered the Dean, "there is not much objection, provided they do not ride too well, and stick out their toes professionally." Sydney did not ride too well. He was always tumbling—to the great delight of the Dissenters, as he used playfully to say. His escapes were many and marvellous, as when his horse threw him into a neighbouring parish and he had reason for thankfulness that he had not been flung into a neighbouring planet.

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Guaranteed for three Years.

Good appetite, good digestion, refreshing sleep—
these are essential to good health; and the following testimonial shows how they were obtained by using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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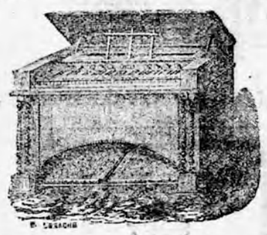

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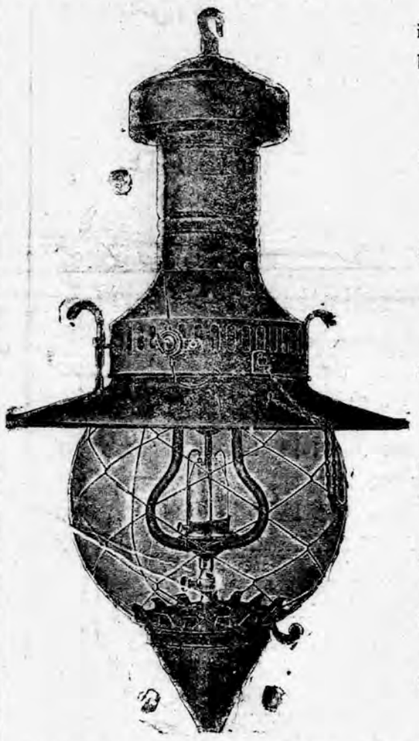

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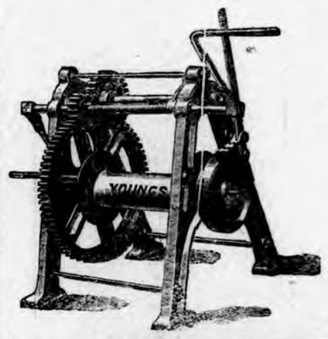

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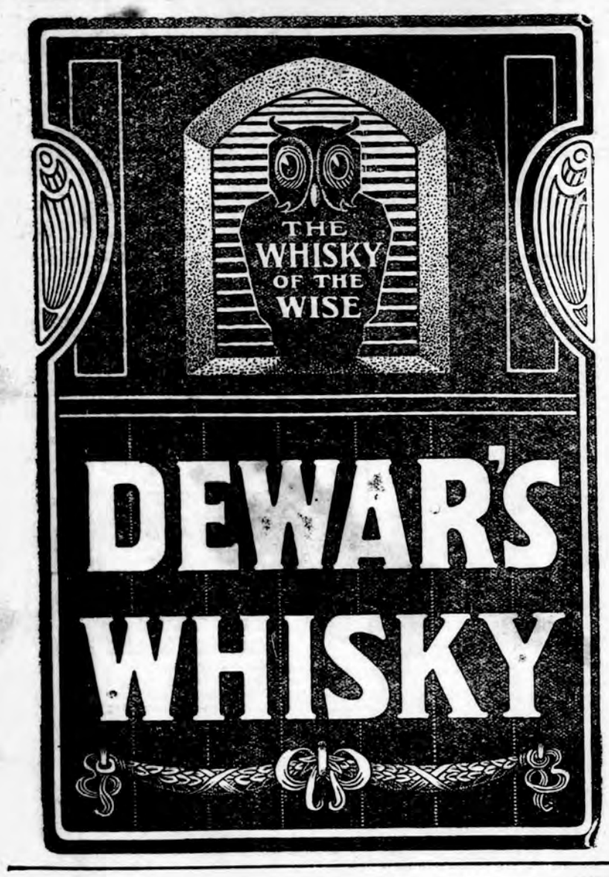

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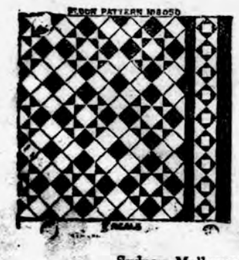

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